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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WAYS TO BUILD STRONG RESERVE OFFICERS' RANKS SUGGESTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: " Building Strong, High-Quality Reserve Officers' Ranks"]

[Text] The decree of the Council of Ministers on the VPA reserve officer system, which has just been issued after the laws about the military obligation and VPA officers were approved by the National Assembly and announced by the Council of Ministers, further reflects the deep concern of the party and state and the aspiration of the people about consolidating national defense and building our people's strong armed forces for a steady protection of the fatherland. The 5th Party Congress resolution clearly indicates: "We must build the people's armed forces in accordance with the view on people's war and all-people national defense, with main-force and local troops, uniform structure between permanent and reserve forces, the necessary strength and increasing quality." The decree on the reserve officer system is a concentration of the rich experiences gathered in the course of building our people's army while moving toward becoming regular and modern and a regularization of the basic factors having to do with building the all-people national defense, building the people's armed forces and carrying on the people's war for the defense of the fatherland in the new period, with respect to building the ranks of officers for the army being numerically strong and of high quality.

In recent years our party and state adopted many policies and measures aimed at building the reserve force, the hard core of which is the ranks of reserve officers; and all echelons, sectors and localities actively implemented them and obtained good initial results. So far hundreds of thousands of reserve officers have been trained. Among them a number of reserve officers have been called up to serve in the army. Other reserve officers working in sectors outside of the army are serving as the hard core for building local armed forces or working as instructors for military training in schools. Many organizations, localities and installations, such as the Polytechnic College of Hanoi, School of Mining and Geology, School of Information and Communication, along with other schools and such units as Army 1, Army 2, Military Region 3, Military Region 7, Ho Chi Minh City, antiaircraft

service, etc., have taken many measures to closely combine the army and the sectors outside of it and to gradually make the training and management of reserve officers an orderly undertaking of ever increasing quality.

However, our experience in building the ranks of reserve officers is still poor; the ranks of reserve officers being trained so far are far from uniform; there are aspects of their management and training that are not very good yet. On the basis of the need and task of building a regular and modern reserve force, we still must make more efforts and strive better to strengthen both quantitatively and qualitatively the reserve officers, with quality being our primary interest.

To do so, in the job of building the ranks of reserve officers we must pay attention to all four factors: selection, training, advanced training and management.

In selecting reserve officers we must exploit all three sources: noncommissioned officers having completed their military service, male college graduates and cadres and civil servants in nonarmy sectors having some specialized knowledge necessary for military work. The criteria for selecting reserve officers must be as strict as those applicable to the selection of permanent officers. If these criteria are not strictly observed, we will not be able to avoid having weak people or bad elements in the ranks of reserve officers, nor to satisfy the requirement for quality of mobilization as dictated by the task of defending the fatherland.

The training of reserve officers must be quickly perfected in connection with all its aspects ranging from its system, contents and training program to the ranks of teachers, with the teaching methods being suitable for different objectives and gradual building of the material base to make the training of reserve officers fit army activities and future war. Along with the measures to be taken for reserve officers' training in every installation and locality, we must move toward having centralized training centers like the schools that train permanent officers.

The procedures for providing advanced training to reserve officers in accordance with the plan as specified in the decree must be seriously carried out, particularly in the case of class 1 reserve officers. As to the contents and direction for advanced training of reserve officers, in addition to the requirements in connection with tactics, technology, the art of leadership and command, we must pay attention to building the new man having good quality, capabilities and health, as well as the personality of an officer. The knowledges that are taught during the centralized training must be constantly reviewed, improved and consolidated at the basic level so as to ensure that reserve officers are the hard core of the militia and self-defense forces during the normal time and are quickly called up to join the army and to assume combat command right away during the time of war.

The management of reserve officers currently is a weak aspect and is a rather complicated job because this force changes all the time. To maintain good

management we must develop and combine the self-consciousness of reserve officers with the administrative management measures taken by the professional sectors concerned. Article 5, Chapter 11, of the decree on the reserve officer system has this to say: "The military organs of districts, wards and cities have the responsibility to register and manage the reserve officers residing in their localities. Every time they change their place of residence, within 15 days reserve officers must register at the military organ of the district, ward or city where they now reside. The public security organ and the sectors concerned accept their household registration, make work arrangement and solve other benefits only after they have registered with the military organ." The procedures for reporting, registration, statistical report and management of reserve officers must be carried out in a scientific and uniform manner, with close coordination with the sectors concerned, without leaving everything for the military organ to do, thus ensuring a full knowledge at any time of the real number of reserve officers and responding in time to all of the needs and building and combat tasks of the armed forces.

The decree of the Council of Ministers on the VPA reserve officer system is a legal document of the state which all echelons, sectors and citizens must have the duty to seriously implement so as to build the strong and high-quality reserve officers' ranks, to contribute to consolidating national defense and to make the people's armed forces have enough strength to defeat the aggressors under any circumstances.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WOULD-BE TURNCOAT THWARTS PLOT TO CAPTURE PATROL BOAT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Identifying the Enemy column by Vu Manh: "A Boat-Capturing Plot"]

[Text] It was getting late. The surface of Can Gio River became only a long dark line. A small junk was creeping through the clusters of dua nuoc [Nipa fruticans]. A moment later, after the "fish line-dropping" job had been done, the dark figures in the junk again got close to one another for a discussion. A man with a hoarse voice constantly looked at the luminous dial of his watch in an anxious manner.

"How come Tu Rau has not shown up yet, or has he been swallowed by 'the green fish' (a slang meaning the border troops)?"

"Don't worry," one of the persons in the group answered. "I have had a careful check. Today he has to get gasoline and oil ready for the big job tomorrow and thus can show up a little late, which you don't have to worry about. I know him since I have worked with him for many years. Because he had made some achievement with the nationalist army, he also was afraid of the communists. When the liberators entered Saigon, since he had not been able to flee, he 'misused' some documents and falsely declared that he was an electromechanical technician. Consequently, he was kept and employed to repair patrol boats for the border troops. No matter how good the latter might have been, their boats would still have remained idle in the harbor except for Tu Rau making such repairs."

While they were discussing, suddenly two rays of light shone from the cluster of dua nuoc in front of the junk. One of them said in a hurried manner:

"This guy is really 'smart.' As soon as we mentioned his name, he is here."

Then they gave a security signal for Tu Rau to approach. As soon as Tu Rau met with them, he asked in an apologetic manner:

"You big brothers have probably been waiting for me for a long time?"

"That's all right. But did any 'green fish' follow you?," the man with the hoarse voice asked.

"Big brother, everything is safe."

"Again tell us about your plan for capturing the border troops' boat," the same man directly mentioned the job. "How far have you gone?"

"My big brother," Tu Rau said humbly, "ever since I was retained for repairing their patrol boats, I have won their confidence. They have really considered me a staff member of the organ and made no discrimination in the way they treated me. I did everything they assigned me to do, from scraping off rusty spots, painting and welding to getting down into the hold to repair the engine on very hot days. Therefore, every year I was commended and received a pay raise ahead of time. Consequently, my 'puppet people' label has long been taken away by them. This is also a favorable condition for our operation."

"All of that I already know. I only want to ask you how did you prepare for having oil, grease. What is your plan for weighing anchor?"

"Big brother, tomorrow night is the patrol of my detachment. I have been assigned the important task of being skipper of the boat. I have taken advantage of this opportunity and stored oil and grease, which they cannot discover."

"Very good," the same man with the hoarse voice said. "In only a few more hours we must act. I remind you that you should not be subjective and must continually create unexpected factors and fully use the communists' loopholes. Do you understand?"

He then gave Tu Rau a small packet the size of a little finger and pointed out that it contained strong American-made odorless sleeping drug. "Before the trip," he said, "take one-half of the packet, put it in a spray and spray it into their bedroom to destroy this living space; as to the other one-half, after the boat has traveled about 2 nautical miles, put it in the coffee they would drink. Let them sleep for a long time and bring the boat to coordinate Z to pick us up. On the way we would throw them into the sea after taking their uniforms and weapons and use these uniforms and the 'border control' banner to check the fishing boats of fishermen and fishery enterprises to capture additional quantities of grain, foods and oil, thus adopting the 'on-the-spot rear service' policy."

Everybody in the group was jumping with joy after having heard what the man with the hoarse voice had said up to that moment. They praised him for his expert

opinion. Then he gave orders to the effect that the group was to disperse, with each and every one of them going to a different place to prepare for the action to take place.

At exactly the preset time, the patrol boat of the border troops appeared at coordinate Z. The boat turned to one side, then to another, and gave signals for heading toward the shore. Moments later a small junk, with the silhouettes of several men, appeared. When it was about 10 meters away from the boat, one of the men in the small junk asked:

"Do you want to buy 'fish,' soldiers?"

"Yes, please sell us some of your fish."

Sitting in the cabin, Tu Rau answered and pointed a flashlight straight at the small junk. The men in the junk had recognized the communicating signal and were even more reassured as they saw Tu Rau in the uniform of a border troop. They hurriedly climbed aboard, embraced one another and laughed happily. But suddenly, from different directions in the boat tens of gun barrels were pointed at them; then our combatants appeared and shouted:

"Don't move!"

Caught in such a sudden manner, they did not have time to act and had to push one another as they tried to flee. But since our combatants' encirclement was tightening, they were forced to obediently let handcuffs No 8 be put on their wrists. They had not thought that Tu Rau who had long been in their ranks worked for the border troops. The true story was since the day of liberation, as he had clearly admitted his past mistakes, he was really repenting and was determined to rebuild his life. When the reactionaries got in touch with him again and brought him into the organization, he considered that opportunity the best one for him to do something to compensate for his past mistakes. He reported every detail to the border troops and, along with the latter, organized the trap this time. The result was 10 spies consisting of members of the former puppet army and puppet administration and reactionary parties, as well as the Chinese bourgeois who had contracted a lot of blood debt and refused to be reeducated, led by Truong (alias Hai Moc), once the head of the CIA research group in the harbor police of the puppet administration, were captured, with large quantities of secret documents, a radio transmitter, weapons and tens of kilograms of precious metals.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 7, HANOI COLLEGE TRAIN RESERVE OFFICERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Dinh Xuan Nghiem and Le Quang Phuc: "Military Region 7 -- Good Training and Management of Reserve Officers; Hanoi -- Polytechnic College Ends 4th Reserve Officers' Training Course"]

[Text] Military Region 7 has been assigned the task of training reserve officers among graduates of the University and School of Medicine and Pharmacy of Ho Chi Minh City and at the same time turning the noncommissioned officers having fulfilled their military obligation in the army into low-ranking infantry reserve officers.

As a result, the military region as a whole trained 1,157 reserve officers of all kinds, including 25 outstanding ones who were promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

After their graduation, 37 reserve officers who have the professional and specialized knowledges necessary for military work have been called up to serve in the army. The rest has been switched to being registered as members of the reserve officers' roll.

Along with its training task, Military Region 7 has uniformly developed registration and management procedures, which have brought about many good results. All low-ranking infantry reserve officers have been registered and received close management. Following their graduation they have been organized properly and sent to different localities. The provincial and municipal military commanders directly assigned them the task they would be fulfilling and gave them advices before they went to the basic-level installations to begin their work.

The Hanoi Polytechnic College has just satisfactorily completed the 4th reserve officers' training course. After 3 months of learning and training, 381 trainees have fully grasped the basic contents of the training program and been approved

for graduation as good students, with 60 among them having made outstanding achievements and having been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

This year, the college has coordinated its activities with the Radar-Rocket Officers School (of the antiaircraft service) and Air Force Staff Officers School (of the air force) in order to train its students in antiaircraft and air force matters. On the basis of the experience it had gathered from the previous training courses, the college actively discussed and coordinated with the two friendly schools and made careful preparations in connection with the material base and the ranks of teachers to be used in the training.

In the course, which was the first one since the promulgation of the Law on VPA Officers, the students' thinking was stabilized and the selecting and training task was carefully carried out to ensure quality and meeting of all criteria. The students who graduated in engineering of 61 courses of study from among 11 departments of the college had all of the moral qualities, health and political capacity necessary to be trained to become officers. The organization of a special location for the training course created favorable conditions for maintaining order and discipline and training students in the regular-army way of living.

The 2 officers' schools had sent more than 30 teachers having good experience in troops' training and management, who along with the military cadres of the college organized special units for the training in radar, rocket and antiaircraft artillery techniques. In the tests, all students were fully versed in radar and rocket technique theories; about infantry techniques and tactics, all of them satisfied the requirements, with 70 percent of them being graded as good and outstanding.

The quality of this year's training has been remarkably enhanced as compared with the previous years and has satisfied all of the requirements that were recommended. After the training course, 30 officers have volunteered to serve in the army for an indefinite time.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PROTECTION OF OIL PIPELINE, TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINES STEPPED UP

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Duc Hung: "Army and Public Security in Hai Hung Coordinate Closely To Protect Oil Pipeline, Telephone Wires, Other Socialist Properties"]

[Text] In recent days, fostering the tradition of cohesive unity on the battlefield of protecting political security, social order and safety, the two forces of the army and public security in Hai Hung have assigned hundreds of cadres and combatants to coordinate closely with the sectors of post and telecommunications, oil, finances and commerce, to crack down on thieves of telephone wires and oil, speculators, smugglers, commodity counterfeiters, and illegal dealers, safeguarding socialist properties and maintaining local social order.

Besides, both the army and public security in Hai Hung have established many joint control teams at key spots, working round the clock to strengthen inspection and control, and protect traffic order and safety and public order. They have detected and arrested many crooks and illegal dealers, and seized 10 tons of gasoline and oil, 2 tons of telephone wires, 18 tons of coal, 31,000 Western medicine tablets, 316 kg of chemicals, 10,243 dong in cash and many other supplies and goods valued at over 2 million dong. Especially in recent months, the army and public security in Hai Hung have banded together with the post and telecommunications sector, the people's militia and self-defense forces, and village public security, to launch a strong mass movement, urging the people actively to contribute to protecting telecommunications lines, with a view to putting an end to the bad practice of cutting off and stealing telephone wires. Parallel with that task, the two forces have also strengthened patrols, stake-outs and inquiries to track down criminals, resulting in the arrest of many professional thieves of telephone wires, and in the recovery of thousands of meters of wire for the state.

At the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Station building project, Division B19, military organs of Chi Linh District, and the Pha Lai public security have coordinated regularly and closely with units in charge of protecting organs and enterprises, and with youth assault teams, to protect security and to

strengthen patrols during critical times, holidays, weekends and moonless nights; patrolling highways a total of 5,131 times, patrolling ships, boats, barges 475 times, uncovering 203 violations, arresting many crooks and thieves, seizing 2 tons of nitrate fertilizer, 4 tons of iron and steel, 2 tons of cement, 2.3 tons of nitrate fertilizer, and 12,000 dong in cash, etc., from illegal dealers.

The military organs and public security of Chau Giang District have sent many cadres and combatants on patrol along waterways to safeguard socialist properties, as well as many capable and honest cadres and combatants into villages on the Red River banks to advise local party committee echelons and administration officials to launch a mass movement to struggle to eliminate niches and habits running counter to social order and safety.

Since that work was carried out properly, the masses have supplied the army and public security hundreds of valuable tips, and have denounced to responsible organs many individuals specializing in dealing illegally in socialist properties on waterways, thus helping public security to investigate promptly and arrest many cases of sailors selling state goods to unlawful merchants, and recover many properties, goods and hundreds of thousands of dong in cash.

In concert with the financial and commercial sectors, the military organs and public security of My Van District have investigated 128 households of merchants, uncovering violations in 26 of them, seizing 450 liters of gasoline, 1 ton of oil, 2.5 kg of saccharine, 95 kg of telephone wire, 799 meters of cloth and 12,220 dong in cash, etc. Because the above corrective measures were properly carried out, the number of violations of socialist properties has so far clearly diminished--especially the theft of telephone wire, gasoline and oil.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRESS CONFERENCE OF CAPTURED SPY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14, 15 and 16 Jul 82

[Article by Thanh Tin: "The Head Spy in 'Secret Plan Z'"]

[14 Jul 82 pp 3, 4]

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 July, the International Club in Hanoi was bustling with a large press conference. There were journalists representing both the print and electronic media. There were reporters on permanent assignment in Hanoi from the fraternal countries and several capitalist countries. In addition, there were a number of recently arrived foreign journalists. The room in which the news conference was being held had been the scene of significant events before. Ten years ago, the masterful pilots of the U.S. flying fortresses were presented there. In early 1979, a group of "tough guys" of the Beijing expansionists peered into the lenses of the television cameras there. And, yesterday afternoon, a "tough guy" involved in Sino-American collaboration was brought before the lights.

There Will Be No Press Conferences in Los Angeles or Beijing

His name is Vo Dai Ton, also known as Hoang Phong Linh and Le Phuc Hung, former political warfare lieutenant colonel in the Saigon puppet army. His colleagues in Australia, France and America promoted him to senior colonel in 1980.

His official position had quite a ring to it: president of the "Vietnam National Restoration Force" and commander of the "Vietnam National Restoration Overseas Volunteer Corps." Of the many reactionary organizations established by the CIA in America to oppose the Vietnam revolution, this is the most loudly proclaimed organization and the one on which Washington has pinned the most hopes. This organization is the dream of the Vietnam restorationist powers in the United States, the dream of the CIA and the of the Reagan administration, which is collaborating with the leaders of the expansionists in Zhongnanhai Palace. We will hear Vo Dai Ton himself verify this.

For the past several months, the persons at the Doong Thang Thung base of the bandit Vang Pao in Thailand had been anxiously awaiting the return of Vo Dai Ton. Vang Pao personally ordered troops to guide and protect this "extremely important

Vietnamese official" at any price both during his trip to Vietnam and his return to Doong Thang Thung. U.S. Brigadier General E.D. Wheeler, who was once the anti-insurgency expert of the American government and is now in Bangkok as the director of the "United Organization Struggling for Peace by Means of Arms," was secretly ordered by the CIA to meet Vo Dai Ton and each of his collaborators upon their return from Vietnam and arrange for them to return to the United States at the earliest possible date. In the United States, numerous press conferences had been arranged for Vo Dai Ton, the "loyal politician" and the "very brave commander" who had just returned from a historic trip to Vietnam to assess the situation. Following his trip back to the fatherland, the reactionary organizations were going to welcome him as a victorious hero in order to make a truly big fuss over the "Vietnam National Restoration Overseas Volunteer Corps."

This organization, according to Ton's confession, has a rather long list of members consisting of former puppet officers and enlisted men who cannot find jobs, old vagabonds who yearn for adventure and even a number of "war horses" so that it can receive a subsidy from the CIA but the real strength of the organization amounts to nothing.

The Pentagon is tired of waiting for Vo Dai Ton to return so that it can assess the forces, organization and operations of the groups opposing the revolution in Vietnam and formulate a plan for guiding, coordinating with and supporting them. Vo Dai Ton had received a down payment from the Pentagon, that is, he was to be the main speaker at the annual meeting of the organization of retired U.S. Green Berets, which was planned for mid-1982. Vo Dai Ton had been made a lifetime honorary member of this organization. At the meeting, he was going to give a speech on "the war of resistance against the communists in Vietnam" and request the competent support of the Americans.

However, the press conferences in the United States will never take place; and, a conference that was never planned by the CIA did take place yesterday afternoon at the International Club in Hanoi. The CIA has lost an important lackey. When he receives this news from Hanoi, Reagan is sure to go into his familiar rage and curse the CIA and its director William Casey as good-for-nothing!

The Beijing intelligence agency is sure to be mad at itself as well. Vo Dai Ton has stated: "Through two influential CIA personnel, Colonel William Ca-po and Lieutenant Colonel Edward Hai-et-xo [Vietnamese phonetics], the intelligence agency of Beijing informed me that they would be very glad to meet with me upon my return in order to engage in exchanges of opinions which would certainly be very useful to both sides. I was also clearly informed that once I had proven to the Beijing authorities that I had actual forces and was conducting effective activities, Beijing would provide me with significant support, including introducing me to a few of their remaining bases in South Vietnam so that I could link up and coordinate with them. I was also told that a visit by me to Beijing following my successful return to my homeland had been planned by the intelligence agency of the mainland Chinese in coordination with the CIA. In Beijing, they had planned a number of political meetings between myself and Vietnamese forces overseas and possibly even a large international press conference."

But no! Vo Dai Ton's press conference in Los Angeles will never take place! Ton's press conference in Beijing will never take place either! Lao guerrillas, militiamen along our border in the Central Highlands, members of the Central Highland ethnic minorities and our close Lao friends cut Vo Dai Ton's journey short, cut short a criminal plan resulting from the despicable Washington-Beijing collaboration.

A Life Burdened by the Consequences of the Past

Vo Dai Ton is a tall, large person who wears a mustache and a goatee, has a reddish complexion and has a mole on his nose.

When asked about his past, Ton sighed and said:

"Sir, my life has been very hard!" The list of the heavy burdens of Ton's past is very long. His past can be summarized as follows: born in July, 1936, he is now 46 years old. He was raised in Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province where he attended the Pasteur Elementary School in Da Nang; afterwards, he attended the Providence School in Hue where, under the influence of the Catholic priest Father Viary, Ton converted from Buddhism to Catholicism. After earning a Bachelor's Degree in philosophy at the Ple Ranh School in Saigon and graduating from an English language college course, Ton began working as a translator for the U.S. Embassy. He joined the Dai Viet Party during this period. When he was drafted into the army, Ton, having been introduced by the U.S. Embassy, immediately received the rank of captain, at the age of only 24. He accepted the position as chief of the Psychological Warfare Office of the 22nd Division in the 2nd Tactical Zone and was stationed in Quy Nhon. Ton was selected by the U.S. MAAG (Military Advisor and Assistance Group), which provided him with basic training in psychological warfare and spy warfare; in 1964, he was given the task of serving as psychological warfare instructor to commando teams that were being prepared by the United States for insertion into North Vietnam. In 1967, Ton was promoted to major and sent to Saigon where he specialized in providing espionage warfare training to the puppet army and police. There, he established closer ties with U.S. CIA bosses and the Phoenix organization in the pacification program. In 1970, Ton was promoted to lieutenant colonel and began serving as the assistant to the Minister of Information in Charge of Psychological Warfare and the "Chieu Hoi" Program. In 1972, Ton accepted the position of Director of the Office of Operations within the "Chieu Hoi" Department, within which was the Office of Political Training and the Office of Proselyting and Propaganda, which specialized in resisting the revolution and directly resisting the revolutionary armed forces.

Vo Dai Ton appraised himself as follows: "For nearly 40 years, from my school days, especially at the Catholic schools, until I was trained by the Americans, my mind has been simply crammed with the anti-communist spirit, hatred of communism, spy activities and psychological warfare. Looking back over my life, I realize that I made a very large political mistake. It was truly a big mistake. This mistake led me to crimes and to where I am now." A mistake, Ton says the words quite easily. As regards his crimes, Ton mumbles and is still obstinate.

Ton's family was also quite deeply engaged in crime: his father, who worked as a construction foreman and then a contractor, became wealthy in the strong surge of building during the U.S. war of aggression, built many houses that he rented and purchased quite a bit of cropland. There were 10 boys in the family, Ton was the eighth, and 1 girl. Four of Ton's brothers were officers in the puppet army: one was captain, one was a major and two were lieutenant colonels. One member of the family was a province chief, one was the puppet Minister of Defense and one was a delegate to the puppet National Assembly. We have learned that Ton's brothers are living normal lives in South Vietnam, having been educated and transformed by the people's government. Ton also said: "As for myself, because I placed too much belief in the Americans, because I only listened to what I wanted to hear and thought what I wanted to think, I resisted the revolution."

Ton told us about his flight from the country. During the intense days of late April, 1975, an American named Elliot from the CIA in Saigon told Ton to go to number 2 Tu Xuong Street at dawn on 28 April, where an American vehicle would take him to the airport for the trip to the United States. However, Ton Son Nhat Airport was attacked by revolutionary artillery forces that dawn, the aircraft of the United States could not take off and the plan was abandoned. Arriving back at the U.S. Embassy, he encountered a very large crowd, encountered a chaotic scene and could not squeeze his way onto the embassy grounds. So, Ton went back to his room at the officers quarters at Chi Hoa. Although he gave advice to the contrary to his friends, Ton looked for a way to flee the country because he feared that he would live a miserable life if he stayed and because of many other fears that had been sown everywhere by the Americans and the puppets. On 15 May 1975, Ton went to Vung Tau with a number of other persons to look for a boat to take them to Malaysia. Several weeks after he arrived in Malaysia, Ton was asked by the government there to train the Malaysian special forces operating in the north along the border with Thailand. Ton began to learn the Malay language and was promised by the Malaysians that he would be given the rank of colonel in the Malaysian Army. However, when they required that he first abandon Catholicism and convert to Islam, he refused.

Through the help of the CIA office in Kuala Lumpur, Ton left Malaysia and went to Sidney, Australia. There, with the encouragement of the Americans, especially the personnel in charge of the CIA, Ton was quite active among Vietnamese emigres, specializing in anti-communist psychological warfare.

Later, under the guidance of Americans, Ton left his new wife, Nguyen Thi Tuyet Mai, in Sidney while he travelled to Paris, Amsterdam (Holland), Brussels (Belgium) and then to the United States to make contact with former puppet officers and enlisted men and set up his reactionary organization. Tuyet Mai was under Ton's control when she worked as a spokesperson on the "Patriotic Sword" radio program, which specialized in opposing the revolution.

The political life of Vo Dai Ton symbolized the political life of a lackey of the United States who received basic training from the CIA when still young and who flung himself into the work of insanely and impudently resisting the revolution as blindly as a moth flies into a flame.

The private life of Ton was also quite representative of life in an Americanized society which, with due respect for my readers, I will only describe to the detail necessary to gain a complete picture of Ton. He had been married before, having four daughters by his first wife. After he left his first wife, he married Tuyet Mai, who already had a four year old son. This marriage was not the least bit beautiful because it was a marriage in which he used his power, reputation and money to keep a beautiful, docile young woman under his control. He lived a dissipated life, if not to say a licentious life, one that made his wife unhappy and always caused her to be concerned about her husband's fidelity. In Bangkok, Ton lived with the young daughter of a high-ranking Thai officer, an arrangement about which his wife knew. Bar rooms, houses of prostitution and even narcotic dens from Paris to Washington, from Los Angeles to Bangkok bear the footprints of this adventurer with the "made in U.S.A." label.

What Were the Reasons Behind His Return?

Why did Vo Dai Ton return? According to Ton's statement, his return was very important. The federal government, the CIA and the Defense Department knew about and closely followed his return trip. In his opinion, the Chinese authorities also knew about and were surely concerned with his return. The Thai government truly encouraged and closely observed Ton's trip back to Vietnam. All of the reactionary organizations among Vietnamese emigres, from the remnants of the Dai Viet Party of Nguyen Ngoc Huy and the remnants of the reactionary Hoa Hao Group of Le Phuoc Sang to the Veterans Organization of the former puppet Lieutenant General Tran Van Trung, who was once the chief of the Political War Department and who now resides in France, were informed about Ton's "return to the fatherland" and waited for him to come back from Vietnam. The former puppet generals Nguyen Cao Ky, Ngo Quang Truong and others were also anxiously waiting for Ton to quickly return to the United States.

This was because Washington had maintained that for more than 7 years, the reactionaries left behind in South Vietnam by the United States had been conducting very poor activities, activities that were not at all commensurate with the forces and money invested by the United States to carry out the so called "post-war plan" of the United States. In particular, in early 1979, when China completely revealed its reactionary and traitorous face and savagely attacked the northern border provinces of Vietnam, the U.S. authorities and the bosses of the CIA became even more nervous. The criminal attack by the Beijing expansionists was, in and of itself, an order to counter-revolutionary forces to stage a fierce uprising. However, the news reported by Western correspondents who were permitted into Vietnam as well as a few secret reports sent from Vietnam on a sporadic basis reflected the situation as it actually existed, namely, that the political security and social order of the new system had become increasingly stable. During the past several years, U.S. ruling circles and the bosses of the CIA have become increasingly anxious and angry with regard to the rather obvious economic difficulties and difficult living conditions in Vietnam resulting from objective causes (primarily the war of aggression and the war of destruction of the United States) and from mistakes and shortcomings in economic management. According to them, these difficulties have provided a rare opportunity for opposition activities, an opportunity to accelerate the psychological war and the espionage war. Since

1979, the United States has significantly strengthened the network for broadcasting Voice of America from the Philippines to Vietnam with all sorts of tricks, such as emigree news, songs sent to the homeland and inspirational traditional tunes, but without any clear results whatsoever! Recent news reports that the FULRO force in the Central Highlands has become increasingly weak, lost entire contingents and gradually been routed caused Washington to be more concerned and become panic-stricken. Why has this decline occurred? Is it due to the lack of a banner around which to rally? Is it due to the lack of an organization with prestige? Is it due to the lack of a locally famous leader and commander? Is it due to the fact that the liaison between those within Vietnam and those outside Vietnam is extremely disorganized and fragile? These are the questions that fill the revengeful minds of the CIA.

A major desire of the United States was to insert persons into Vietnam to gain an understanding of and assess the situation on the spot. The purpose of this would be two-fold. In essence, the persons being inserted into the country could study the situation within the country, re-establish contacts with bases, engage in propaganda and agitation regarding the intention of the United States to collaborate ever more closely with China and issue necessary directives to bases that are presently inactive and silent. On the other hand, this could be used as a way to intensify the effort to propagandize and make a lot of noise about the so called "resistance war movement at home," the "secret zones," "guerrilla activities"...all of which are on paper only, are only in the form of a plan! The persons who returned from the outside had to be persons who had influence, high position and power in order to be of value. In the 2 years 1980 and 1981 and in early 1982, they inserted a number of groups, some of which were armed, but they then disappeared without a trace. Are they still in hiding? It is also a possibility that practically all of them have been captured. The CIA is also very angry because the lackey leaders of the reactionary organizations overseas have only concerned themselves with having a good time and making themselves rich; not one has truly had the courage to return home and conduct counter-revolutionary activities. Some of them have talked loudly and expressed great eagerness at conferences and meetings but disappeared after they received their money. The news that "Marine General Bui The Lan was returning to lead the fight against the communists" was, as it turned out, a false report. It was also reported that Nguyen Cao Ky had returned to Thailand or to Van Nam in China; actually, however, he is operating a grain business and a farm in America. Le Phuoc Sang, who delivered a speech in early 1979 declaring that he would soon be returning to Vietnam, was still living in the United States as of mid-1982, making frequent appearances at narcotic dens. Nguyen Ngoc Huy, who promised to return home to lead the fight against the communists, is still enraptured by live musical performances in Los Angeles!

Thus, when Vo Dai Ton declared that he was "volunteering" to return to Vietnam and was wholeheartedly encouraged by U.S. ruling circles and the CIA, he was actually carrying out CIA orders. In order to prevent Ton from breaking his promise, they arranged an oath-taking ceremony at which Ton expressed his "determination to overcome every peril and quickly return to the fatherland"; they erected a fatherland altar and led Ton to it to take his oath at 0900 hours on 19 Jul 1980 at the large Paradise Theater in Los Angeles, which was attended by 3,000

Vietnamese and Americans, and then widely distributed a news report and photographs in the reactionary press. However, Ton once again had second thoughts. Throughout the last 5 months of 1980, he remained in hiding, afraid that he would be jeered and cursed for having broken his promise, for being a coward, for fearing hardship and danger. But then, the "tough guy" within Vo Dai Ton emerged. In early 1981, he decided to risk his life and return. In January, 1981, he flew from the United States to Australia to visit his wife and child. Two months later, on 26 February, he flew to Bangkok. If things turned out to be too difficult, he intended to only spend a few weeks in the Central Highlands and try to establish contacts with reactionaries, remnant puppet forces and FULRO forces in order to discuss and plan activities and then return, provided that he was still alive. If things went very smoothly, he could travel deeper into the country and stay longer. He would take some pictures of the places at which he stopped so that he could then loudly advertise his trip. He would be praised, be extolled, would be given all sorts of titles, such as "the brave anti-communist," "the courageous commander" and the "bemedaled resistance fighter"; and, to be sure, he would have much money, have many dollars, go to parties where the whiskey flowed like water and have many beautiful girlfriends from Hollywood, Japan and Taiwan brought to him by the Americans for him to enjoy. All of which would truly be deserving to someone who was taking the risks he was taking!

[15 Jul 82, pp 3, 4]

[Text] At the Home of Vang Pao in Santa Ana

Vo Dai Ton described in rather deep detail his meeting with William Ca-po in August, 1980. The old woman Le Thi Anh, who was once a competent collaborator of the CIA in Saigon, once belonged to Nguyen Van Thieu's Democratic Party and later was a member of the Dai Viet Party along with Ton, arranged this meeting. The meeting took place in the guestroom of a Washington college. Ca-po, who was originally the U.S. colonel in charge of building the U.S. Green Beret special forces, was later assigned the mission by Westmoreland of personally training the paratroop forces dropped over North Vietnam and the Ho Chi Minh Trail during the years from 1965 to 1968. He is a large person who speaks French rather well. He was trained by the CIA. He was in charge of the SOG Agency (Special Operations Group) of MACVI, which was also called the eastern Pentagon in Saigon. Now, Ca-po is 60 years of age; on the day he met Ton, he was dressed in a business suit. During this long meeting, Ca-po told Ton: "The U.S. government is very interested in the organization established by you; these are efforts that are necessary, that are deserving of praise and that will surely be successful. In the opinion of the Americans (generally understood to be the opinions of the U.S. government), your return to Vietnam is very necessary and is very deserving of being attentively followed; this important action will mark a very satisfactory step toward the goal of unifying Vietnamese forces (anti-communist) overseas. It will also be a very encouraging step down the path of unifying the activities of the anti-communist forces in the three countries of Indochina, which is something for which the Pentagon and the White House are waiting. The Lao General Vang Pao has been requested by the Americans to support this trip."

Ca-po promised to meet Ton when he returned from Vietnam and expressed his "readiness to study, with deep sympathy, every suggestion and request for support, financial support as well as support in the form of materials, weapons, equipment and other means, especially modern transmitting equipment..."

A few days later, Vo Dai Ton met with another American, Edward Hai-et-xo. He is a large person about 50 years of age who is from the state of Michigan. A former lieutenant colonel, he was in charge of the Phoenix Program at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon and specialized in supervising rural pacification, assassinations and the destruction of the infrastructure of the revolution in pacified areas. At present, he is an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency. This meeting took place at the office of Vang Pao, the bandit Lao general, in Santa Ana, which is located in the suburbs of Los Angeles. Vang Pao himself arranged this important meeting. Hai-et-xo flew on a special military aircraft from Washington to meet with Ton. Vang Pao invited the "American and Vietnamese warriors" to a very sumptuous feast.

The American public knows Vang Pao quite well. Under the guidance of the CIA, Vang Pao set up the Lao Freedom Front in mid-1979. At present, Vang Pao continues to use the title of President of the Lao Family Community in order to establish contacts with politicians in the United States. Vang Pao lives like a prince at the large farm provided for him by the CIA in the state of Montana. With him are more than six dozen Lao farm families who raise several hundred hectares of potatoes for Vang Pao and his family; the United States has provided him with a number of tractors. Vang Pao lives there with his seven wives, some of whom are members of the Meo nationality and some of whom are of Chinese ancestry. Whenever anyone inquires about his family, Vang Pao laughs and boasts: I live there with seven wives and we all get along very well. I have five other wives who are still living in Laos (actually, they are living in northeast Thailand, near the Thai-Lao border). I have a total of 28 children. My eldest son has been sent by the United States to the West Point Military Academy, which is the largest academy in America." Vang Pao often travels from Montana to Los Angeles on a helicopter piloted by an American from the CIA. There, Vang Pao has established the office of his front and his Lao Family Community. Vang Pao brags to Lao emigres that when Prince Bun Um died, he gave Vang Pao the Testament of the Lao Royal Family and assigned to Vang Pao the mission and the power to "liberate" the country from the communist regime.

The meeting held in August, 1979, between Vo Dai Ton and Edward Hai-et-xo at Vang Pao's home was also attended by Pham Truc Viet and Cao Minh Chau. Viet had collaborated with the CIA in Saigon and was now Ton's assistant, holding the position of Political Officer within the so called Command of the Vietnam National Restoration Overseas Volunteer Corps. Chau, a former puppet lieutenant colonel, is now assisting Hai-et-xo in his task of observing the situation in Vietnam. Hai-et-xo asked Vang Pao to brief them on the situation in Laos from the point of view of what could be done to intensify acts of sabotage and expand their forces within the country. Then, Hai-et-xo attentively listened to Ton's detailed report on his "plan to return to the fatherland." Hai-et-xo reiterated the objectives of the trip; in his speech, which indicated approval of the plan, he issued further instructions, pointing out that it would be necessary

in the future to send many other personalities back to Vietnam and that it was necessary to use the trip to assess in full detail the situation in the different regions of the country, make contact with underground bases, strengthen the morale of these persons, examine their activities and the development of their forces and establish lines of communication. He discussed closely linking the anti-communist movements in the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and establishing support, resupply and intelligence bases and transportation centers in Thailand; he stated that the United States was ready to provide funds for this effort.

The meeting concluded with Vang Pao filling in the details concerning Vo Dai Ton establishing communications with Vang Pao's subordinates in the Thailand-Kampuchea-Lao border area and Vang Pao's troops guiding and protecting Vo Dai Ton during his journey through Laos until he reached the territory of Vietnam.

When Ton reported that the plan to return to Vietnam had been approved by the United States, it brought back many thoughts to Ton himself and his associates. They excitedly spread this news. The fact that the U.S. government and the Chinese government had joined hands could provide them with a rare opportunity. However, when exchanging opinions with Pham Truc Viet, he also expressed serious concern. Ton recalled that the United States plunged into the war with 600,000 U.S. troops on the ground, a very strong U.S. Air Force and nearly the entire 7th Fleet but still was unable to finish the job. He was very worried over the fact that the Nguyen Van Thieu clique had an entire government system, had four complete tactical zones, millions of rifles, countless tanks, armored vehicles and aircraft, several thousand police stations and an entire well construction pacification system yet when their regime collapsed, it collapsed very quickly. Now, how truly discouraging it was to be returning to rebuild everything from the start and to be doing so in secrecy! Such an activity could result in one's death. And, with the majority, the vast majority, of the people not supporting the United States or Americans but supporting the policy of the communists, it would be a very difficult undertaking filled with peril.

However, Ton was still determined to return. It would be an unprecedented trip, a trip that not many puppet generals would dare to make. And, maybe everything would go smoothly! If it did, Ton would become a celebrated person, would become the most important personality in the plans of the Americans. As long as America did not abandon him, Ton still had hope. Worshipping the United States, believing in the the United States, believing even in the blindness of the United States and being obstinate until the end had already become part of the political nature of Ton!

"Secret Plan Z"

During the 2 months following the meetings with Ca-po and Hai-et-xo, Vo Dai Ton and Pham Truc Viet coordinated with Cao Minh Chau in formulating a secret plan, a plan that was given the name Plan Z by the CIA. When discussing it amongst themselves, Ton's group usually called it "Secret Plan Z." They revised the draft of the plan many times and then supplemented it in accordance with directives

from CIA bosses. It was a rather detailed plan involving strategic targets, guidelines, measures, stages, the coordination of numerous forces and areas, the establishment of methods for making contacts, establishing communications, transmitting information, engaging in propaganda and agitation, the establishment of secret codes, secret signals, code names and so forth [Note: portion of text omitted through copying error].

...As Ton entered the reception room, General Xai-ut [Vietnamese phonetics] who was wearing his white military uniform and who had a chest full of medals, extended his arms to Ton and shook his hand for quite awhile before taking a seat on the plush sofa. The meeting was very brief, lasting only 20 minutes, because Xai-ut had to attend another important meeting. The two persons spoke directly to each other in English. Xai-ut spoke more than Ton did. Xai-ut informed Ton that they had known about his trip for more than 3 months and were waiting for him to arrive in Bangkok. He welcomed Ton's trip and was very happy that he could do whatever was necessary to help make Ton's trip a complete success. He promised that when Ton returned from Vietnam he would meet with him for a long time, a very long time to exchange opinions concerning cooperation. He twice repeated that "the Thai government and the Thai army are entirely on the side of those who are opposing the Hanoi government and are actually helping the Khmer topple the government in Phnom Penh." Finally, he heaped praise upon Ton: "For the sake of liberating your fatherland(!), you are enduring difficulties and hardships, making a difficult journey filled with peril and leaving your loved ones and personal pleasures behind, you are truly deserving of admiration!" Finally, he stood up, asked Ton to excuse his hasty departure and patted Ton on the shoulder, saying that he had instructed the colonel in charge of special operations, Ta-lon Xa-tha-pit [Vietnamese phonetics], to grant each of Ton's requests and General Pat-va-pon [Vietnamese phonetics], who is in charge of Thailand's Anti-Communist National Agency, had received instructions from the Thai government to arrange for Ton's safe and direct passage to the border area. Ton's request to recruit persons at the refugee camps of the Vietnamese would also be given every consideration.

The next day, through arrangements made by Thai officers, Ton was invited to a large restaurant on Trung Hoa Street. In an air conditioned room on the 6th floor, Ton was invited to dine by General Tha-na-det [Vietnamese phonetics]. It was a meal and a work session. Tha-na-det, wearing three general's stars on each shoulder, introduced himself as the general secretary of the National Security Council, saying that he had been "sent by Prime Minister Prem to visit with you and discuss your important work." The meal lasted for nearly 2 hours. Ton explained the purpose and objectives of the Vietnam National Restoration Overseas Volunteer Corps, the objective of his return to Vietnam and his requests of the Thai government. He raised the matter of establishing an area of sacred soil for the Vietnamese in Thailand as Thailand had permitted the Khmer Rouge to do. This place would be a center receiving "Vietnamese warriors" who wanted to return to Vietnam and also be the center supplying the necessary equipment and weapons. Ton promised to keep this matter a secret so that Thailand would not encounter problems in its diplomatic relations. Ton also raised the matter of working with the Thai government at a later date to control the areas in which

overseas Vietnamese are concentrated "because more than 80 percent of overseas Vietnamese support the Hanoi regime."

Tha-na-det happily granted Ton's requests and repeated that "this is our work, too." Ton would be permitted to recruit persons at the Vietnamese refugee camps, permitted to recruit anyone he wanted and recruit as many persons as he wanted. This job was turned over to Ta-lon Xa-tha-pit, an intelligence colonel specializing in special operations who thoroughly supported Ton. Tha-na-det repeatedly said: when you and your fighters arrive in Bangkok, in Thailand, please feel at home. The Thai government must publicly maintain a neutral stance; however, in its actions, it completely supports one side, it supports and coordinates with you. This is the political line of the government of Mr. Prem.

Thus, Ton travelled to the Vietnamese refugee camp. He, himself, has admitted that the situation there is truly tragic! All emigres arriving in Thailand by land or sea are assembled there. They live from hand to mouth amidst illness and disease. Only a very few of them want to return to Vietnam and take up arms against the present regime. They do nothing more than dream day and night of going to another country. However, they are being detained by the Thai government at the suggestion of the Americans in order to serve as a stockyard of people for opposition forces. In the end, Ton selected two persons, Nguyen Van Loc and Vu Dinh Khoa, who formerly lived in Don Duong in Lam Dong. Both of them speak Laotian and the language spoken in the Central Highlands, both know how to climb mountains and know how to use rifles, sub-machine guns and grenades and both were once puppet soldiers. Both agreed to accompany Ton when they were guaranteed that they would only be serving as guides and would, upon their return to Thailand, be sent to another country as quickly as possible. Ton said that upon his return to Bangkok, he was very worried because not one youth, not one former soldier of the Saigon puppet army at the refugee camp of several thousand persons responded to his appeal to join the so called volunteer corps and return to Vietnam! They forthrightly stated that they only left because they could no longer endure the difficult living conditions and that the only things to be gained by taking up arms were death or imprisonment! The very bad situation at the refugee camp haunted Ton throughout his trip when he thought about the prospects of the schemes he was pursuing. Ton thought to himself: the Thai government is excited, the two Thai generals have given their enthusiastic support and even Prime Ministry Prem has become involved, but how can I succeed when the Vietnamese at the refugee camps merely nod their heads and turn their backs!

[16 Jul 82, pp 3, 4]

[Text] The Commando's Notebook

The security personnel allowed me to borrow Vo Dai Ton's notebook. He made entries using a black ballpoint pen in this journal that he carried in his pocket. His handwriting is quite legible. By reading the more than 30 pages in the journal, one can get a rather complete picture of the difficult journey and the confused state of mind of the commando in the dense jungles of Laos.

Before they departed, Ton went to an outdoor market in Bangkok with Loc and Khoa to purchase some items they needed. Each person bought two sets of camouflage uniforms of the former Saigon paratroops, which cost 300 bat (Thai money) apiece. They also bought American knives with black plastic handles, watches that can be used to measure the altitude, compasses, canned meat, canned fish, dried rice, vitamins, malaria medicine, medicine for stomach aches, influenza and so forth.

In early May 1981, Thai officers led Ton, Loc and Khoa to a Vang Pao base in Thailand at Doong Thang Thung. It was the headquarters of the 7th Tactical Zone of the Vang Pao Army. The zone encompasses the two southernmost provinces of Laos. Captain Xi Xa Vang is the commander of the base. Although it is called a headquarters, it amounts to nothing more than some dilapidated bamboo buildings. The soldiers live with their families. The officers live separately. The soldiers family area is a filthy place where humans live with pigs and cows. Captain U Don and Captain Xinh, together with 12 Lao soldiers, were assigned the mission of guiding and guaranteeing the absolute safety of "Mr. Vo Dai Ton," who "has been given the special mission by the free world of returning to his country and then quickly coming back." U Don, a small, dark complected person who knows the terrain of southern Laos well, was in charge and was going to personally lead the way from the Thai-Lao border to the Lao-Vietnam border. Then, Xinh would lead the way deep into the territory of Vietnam, where he had been once before. They crossed the Mekong River and headed in the direction of Xi Than Don. The trip was very arduous and filled with problems. Detected by Lao militiamen, they were forced to move deep into the jungle and climb a high mountain. Some of the Lao soldiers became discouraged and frightened and talked about going back. Ton tried unsuccessfully to persuade them to stay. Thus, after two weeks, they went back across the river and returned to Thailand. The trip has suffered its first setback. Ton, Khoa and Loc returned to Bangkok. After nearly 3 months of living a debauched life, Ton left Bangkok and started his trip once again. This time, he departed from Khem Ma Rat to the north of Doong Thang Thung on a day in mid-September 1981.

Before leaving Bangkok for the second time, Ton, in order to bring luck to his trip, attended a Buddhist prayer ceremony, went to a Catholic Church to pray, had his stars read and had his cards read in order to select a truly propitious day for leaving; later on, however, he realized that none of these things did any good!

As soon as they crossed the river, they scattered and the 17 persons did not find one another again until nighttime. They travelled through the jungle. Captain U Don, glancing frequently at the 25,000 and 50,000 maps, charted a course along the highest mountains so that they could travel in safety. Without roads, it was truly excruciating to climb the mountains. Their feet became swollen. Their leg muscles became exhausted. On some days, they could only manage to travel 3 kilometers! They dragged themselves along, not walked. Sometimes, they were forced to cross roads near mountain villages. They were very worried about encountering people or Lao troops. They came close to death three times. This

happened once when they failed to conceal their fire and the smoke from it resulted in Lao militiamen conducting a search in their area. They had to erase their tracks and quickly hide. On another occasion, they heard persons cutting trees in the jungle far ahead and had to change their direction in order to avoid the area. And, once they encountered two Lao children, who screamed and ran back to their village. One of the Lao soldiers climbed a tall tree and, when he saw several armed persons running toward them, they quickly fled to the east. They ran until they were breathless, until they were dizzy. They had lost one another and it took an entire day for them to regroup.

Ton wrote in his journal: "Yesterday afternoon, we had to leave the trail and climb straight up a high mountain. Dense briars were growing there. The briars covered the mountain. We had to crawl along like snakes. One person was scratched badly by the briars, became swollen all over and moaned all night... We are eating rice gruel for the third day in a row; our legs are shaking, we cannot pick our feet all the way up when walking and we are so hungry that our vision is starting to blur. As we travel through the deep chasms, I feel so discouraged!"

"Today, both of my feet are swollen. I have scratched them so much that I no longer feel the pain. I have lost all sensation in them!"

"We stumble along, not thinking about anything. We keep plodding along, like robots."

"This morning, I am unable to walk. My feet are raw, sores have developed and are starting to bleed. Just looking at the 3,845 foot mountain in front of me makes me tremble and shiver!"

"Puss is oozing from my swollen feet; took an antibiotic and performed a ritual but the swelling did not go down!"

"We found several patches of bamboo sprouts; our faces brightened and we cut them immediately. Bitter-tasting! Threw them away! Have a craving for vegetables!"

"One of the Lao with us caught a centipede using his finger, which is now bright red, as bait. He cooked it, it smelled good. I wish I had one!"

"Threw away all of my gear today--too heavy; only have one uniform, one face cloth and one bamboo stick--that's all!"

"Crossed a stream several days ago; clothes have been wet ever since and will never dry out!"

"I have become despondent and unhappy when I think that my friends who fled to Australia are now driving cars, drinking BG beer and eating all kinds of good food. I would have to agree with anyone who would call me stupid. Anyone who wants to become a hero by 'restoring the country' must be prepared to endure deprivation and humiliation! For 2 days, I have not had one piece of solid food, only watery gruel..."

We see that the tough guy's tone changed. He began to demean himself as being "a stupid sucker," demean his false heroism and even demean his feeble "national restoration" organization!

The people in the Lao villages near the Lao-Viet border noticed many suspicious signs. The militia conducted an urgent and relentless search. They immediately notified the governments and militia of the two villages on Vietnam's side of the border in order to coordinate with them. Solidarity and vigilance have become a way of life in this border area. Thus, Ton and his group had been surrounded. The soldiers of the bandit Vang Pao fled first. Next, the two Lao captains panicked and bid farewell to the "important revolutionary" that their boss Vang Pao had assigned them the task of protecting at all costs. Several of these persons were killed by Lao militiamen, who are continuing to search for those who escaped. As regards the three Vietnamese commandoes, because they resisted, Vietnamese and Lao militiamen along the border shot Vu Dinh Khoa to death and captured Vo Dai Ton and Nguyen Van Loc. When he was captured, Ton at first concealed his identity. He falsely stated his name and said that he was 60 years of age and was on his way to Thailand from South Vietnam in search of his family. He told his story quite smoothly, just as though it were true so that he would be released in the South, which was exactly what he desired. However, our personnel were not gullible. There was something different about this person and he was detained. Then, our militiamen found an AK rifle and an American M16 in the area. Later, they found Ton's journal under a pile of dried leaves. "Ah Ha! We have a ringleader here!" They said to one another. Ton had to confess but did so in drips and drops. He continued to play games, to be deceptive and beat around the bush, making false statements along with true ones, revealing as little as possible and only admitting that which was entirely obvious.

After his first trip failed, Vo Dai Ton returned to Bangkok. With the skill of an exceptionally treacherous psychological warfare ringleader, he immediately thought about making use of the three rolls of color film that he took during his unsuccessful trip. There were pictures of him wearing his striped uniform, fastening a pistol around his waist, putting on camouflage material or walking with a stick in his hand in the jungle; there were pictures of Ton sitting beside a tree taking notes, sitting at a crude bamboo desk and standing in the middle of 14 persons, who were the Lao soldiers and Khoa and Loc; a picture of Ton lying in a hammock; and a picture of Ton with his hand raised to his hat in a military salute with Khoa standing beside him holding an AK rifle. The pictures were taken by Loc. All of them were taken in an area close to the bank of the Mekong River or no more than 20 kilometers from the bank. After having the film developed, Ton sent all of the pictures by air express to the United States to the following address: Viet Dinh Phuong, editor of TRANG DEN Newspaper, P.O. Box 192 Glendale, CA 91209, in the state of California. He sent a long letter along with the pictures, in which he carefully instructed Phuong and Pham Truc Viet to obtain "maximum propaganda value" from the film. As a result, in April and May 1981, in TRANG DEN Newspaper as well as SAIGON THOI BAO Newspaper, which is also funded

by the CIA and whose editor is also Phuong, articles and a batch of the pictures mentioned above appeared.

The captions that accompanied the pictures referred to the exploits of the folk hero revered by Viet Dinh Phuong as a teacher! They read: "Leader Vo Dai Ton on the way to the secret zones within South Vietnam(!)"; "the hero Vo Dai Ton quietly lying in a hammock on the bank of a stream in the secret zone to the north of Saigon thinking about the plan for national restoration(!)"; "Commander Vo Dai Ton in the middle of national restoration soldiers in the Viet homeland(!)"; "the brave and resourceful commander of the National Restoration Volunteer Corps sitting at his headquarters in the resistance war base writing orders to the units and soldiers at home and abroad(!)." And, the picture of Ton saluting with nothing in front of himself was captioned: "National Restoration commander saluting the national restoration flag and reviewing national restoration troops in the western secret zone(!)."

I carefully examined issues Numbers 202, 203, 205 and 206 of TRANG DEN Newspaper which were published in April and May 1981. The newspaper is a narrow, 36 page paper printed in many colors. An enlarged picture of Vo Dai Ton with his mustache and goatee appeared on the front page of issue 206. Within it were seven articles and more than a dozen pictures presenting Vo Dai Ton, this person who is actually attempting to restore imperialism, as the "brave national restorationist."

So, "TRANG DEN" and I meet again! I read this newspaper when it was a large daily paper in early 1973 at Camp David in Tan Son Nhat. And I have met this paper's two ghost writers. They attended a news conference at the compound of our delegation on the Joint Military Commission and then wrote the most filthy, vile distortions. We had an opportunity to confront them when we met one of the two at the Place Hotel 1 week later: you write a newspaper that is lacking in courtesy and truthfulness toward its readers, your writing is dishonorable and you have no self-respect; you intentionally fabricate stories and engage in shameless slander. In Saigon, everyone knew that TRANG DEN Newspaper was a CIA paper, was one of the dirtiest puppet rags. Now, TRANG DEN is discrediting itself through the Vo Dai Ton incident.

Vo Dai Ton clearly described his relationship with Pham Truc Viet and Viet Dinh Phuong. Phuong, an employee of the CIA, has been the editor of TRANG DEN Newspaper since the time it was in Saigon. The Americans took it to the United States and organized the republication of TRANG DEN Newspaper at the rate of more than 20,000 copies per issue. The CIA "buys" more than one-half, sending them to Vietnamese refugee camps in Thailand and Malaysia and to places to which many Vietnamese have emigrated. The CIA has made a very large investment in TRANG DEN Newspaper because it is the main tool of psychological warfare at this time. The espionage war has laid the groundwork for rebellious and subversive activities. Where the head goes, the tail follows. All of the correspondent and editors of TRANG DEN Newspaper have received thorough training from CIA personnel in psychological warfare as it applies to writing newspapers,

received training in a style of writing that is audacious, reckless and disrespectful. The name "TRANG DEN" [white and black] is interesting, too! The paper confuses white and black, confuses truth and falsehood and specializes in spreading mud on things that are pure and clean, in whitewashing things that are sinister.

I asked Ton: why did TRANG DEN Newspaper publicly state that you had returned to Vietnam, was it not afraid that it would expose your trip! He artfully replied: "Sir, it was a matter of reverse psychology. We printed the news that I was returning because we were sure that you would shrug your shoulders and say: in view of the fuss they are making about it, he would not dare return! Another matter was timing. We figured that we would quickly be leaving on the second trip and would return from it in a few weeks. By the time that the newspaper printed the report, we would be about to return; consequently, we were not worried about being exposed or about the trip being ruined."

Then, Ton talked about Pham Truc Viet, a confidant of his and the political officer in the command of the National Restoration Army of which Ton was the commander. Viet, who is more than 60 years of age, is from Rach Gia. While in Saigon, he served as chief of operations of the puppet Ministry of Information, specializing in researching the operational plans of this ministry. Viet had close ties with Nguyen Ngoc Huy, who was the leader of the National Progressive Movement within the Dai Viet Party. Both Viet and Huy had very close ties with Phuong and contributed many ideas to the political guidelines of TRANG DEN Newspaper, ideas that were actually nothing more than tricks designed to deceive readers.

Waiting for the New Hatch of Mayflies

Vo Dai Ton received systematic, very basic and direct training from the U.S. CIA. He has a very distinguishing personality, likes to be flattered and praised and wants to become an idol. As soon as he was captured, security personnel noticed something "very odd" in him: "He is cunning and obstinate in a sophisticated manner and is an expert at duping others." At first, he closed his mouth and did not utter a word. Then, one morning, he asked to confess everything. He then proceeded to write a detailed, thorough confession that covered many pages. Then, he retracted his confession, saying "I beg you, sir, to destroy all that I wrote, as though I never wrote it at all." But, a few weeks later, he gave another confession, one that was "entirely sincere." In these various confessions, he once proclaimed himself to be a patriot(!), once said that he made a mistake (!) and once accused himself of being a traitor, of being a lackey of the U.S. imperialists, of committing a crime worthy of death, as a result of which he begged for his life and begged for a productive place in the new life that he was determined to start. Our security personnel, employing their professional skills, examined and compared the statements that he made, uncovered the contradictions, rejected the lies and then put what they had learned in the form of a complete set of conclusions concerning the head spy in this "Secret Plan Z."

Then, Vo Dai Ton became frightened. He laid on his bed all day long sighing and moaning; he was afraid of all sorts of things. He was afraid that the revolution would punish him. He was afraid that his friends would scorn him when they heard the news, would curse him and trample upon any honor he had left; he would be considered a traitor to his cause and would be cursed by his associates as having betrayed the oath written in blood drawn from his finger. He was most afraid of the CIA. They threatened and controlled him and his associates in a very sophisticated manner. He trembled when he recalled his pledge to sell himself to the CIA. They will retaliate against his wife and child and, if he survives, the CIA will track him down in order to punish him until his dying death; this vague fear reflects the meanness of the U.S. strongmen.

Of course, a head spy who has committed towering political crimes does not become a sincere person overnight, does not voluntarily become a person of good will! Obstinate, double-crossing, dishonest and crooked, these are the traits of the head spy Vo Dai Ton, traits that reflect the things cultivated in him by the CIA. Once, Vo Dai Ton said: I am nothing more than a victim of the CIA; they used me as a brick paving the way for them to reoccupy South Vietnam, used me as a mayfly flying into the flames. Our prisons await mayflies such as Ton and even ones bigger than he.

The news of the capture of Vo Dai Ton has surely caused the CIA, the Pentagon and the Beijing intelligence agency to undertake investigations, engage in analysis and try to gain experience. They are gaining experience not in order to have their eyes opened or to become more abreast of the times, but surely only to throw into the flames mayflies that have no feelings.

They will not readily abandon their plan Z. The Vang Pao bandits will not readily abandon their crime of collaborating with the remnant powers in the three countries of Indochina in order to search for things that are illusory. The Thai generals are surely disappointed and dumbfounded but they will continue to involve themselves in anti-communist factions, in opposing the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in order to continue to serve as the troops of the CIA on the Southeast Asian peninsula, where reactionary powers have put themselves in a deadend position.

The Vo Dai Ton incident provides further proof of the inevitable bankruptcy of the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the imperialists in collaboration with the Beijing expansionists.

Following the capture of the head spy Vo Dai Ton, our compatriots, troops and security forces have even greater confidence in their combined strength, in their spirit of vigilance and in their militant solidarity in the actions of the three fraternal countries. This strength is a sturdy wall that will repel any enemy that runs into it.

7809
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HAIPHONG HOOLIGANS, THIEFS REPRESSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Linh Cam: "Well-Coordinated Strikes"]

[Text] During my latest visit to Haiphong City to carry out a mission, the first thing which impressed me was the struggle against all negative manifestations, especially against persons who stole the socialist property and hooligans who disrupted social order and security. As the principal instrument on this battlefield, the public security force united closely with army units to fulfill its mission brilliantly.

Luckily for me, I was present at Cau Dat Ward and then So Dau Ward--two places where, the public security comrades told me, well-coordinated battles were waged by the armed forces (public security, army and self-defense) against the hoodlums.

One morning, at the headquarters of the ward public security force, the post commander named Chinh used a very detailed map hung on a blackboard to show me all of the streets and lanes of Cau Dat Ward and informed me of the overall situation. I paid great attention not only to figures about households and their members but also to those concerning political targets and hooliganism and to alleys No 20, 48, 133 and 183 where not long ago purse snatchers, hoodlums and socialist property thieves acted freely and fiercely and which they considered as their own territory. It was precisely in these blazing areas that public security combatants and army men launched clever and valiant attacks on the ruffians.

According to Chinh, after keeping watch for some time, the patrol and scout squads of the public security force and army discovered that freight trains would slow down whenever they reached that section of road and then bags of merchandises would be pushed down from certain cars. A force composed of four public security agents and four army men was positioned there to lay an ambush. At 0100 am, a night train arrived at the "battleground." The thieves pushed down eight bags of powder soap, 1.5 quintal of soda and some other goods. From the side of the railroad, a group of people rushed in and carried the bags of goods away. The ambush force continued to lie down quietly because they wanted to catch a bigger batch of fish--that is, to capture both the ringleaders and the stolen-goods keepers. The villains carried the

merchandises into the house of Dao Thi C. As the public security agents and army men were prepared to rush in to capture the villains, three young men suddenly dashed into the house and forced Dao Thi C. to hand them 10,000 dong. It was possible for our combatants to capture the whole gang at that time but they did not hasten to fling their net because they realized that the men who pushed merchandises down off the train would surely show up to see the goods keeper and take money. Therefore, they continued the ambush in secrecy. As expected, all of the villains in turn fell into the trap. Post commander Chinh went on telling me about other coordinated battles. During a secret "pursuit and mop-up" public security agents and army men retrieved for the state 60 wooden boards, 150 iron sheets and 400 kgs of polish. No sooner had a fellow named Nguyen Thanh Hoang snatched Ms Nga's watch than he was caught together with four other guys in his den by public security agents and army men. There was another man named Do Van Hung who used to command a band of purse snatchers on trains. After having Hung's face shown him by the public security comrades, an army man named Nhi offered to play the part of a silly passenger--and easy prey--to lure Hung. Finally, Nhi knocked down Hung, arrested him and handed him over to the public security comrades. Of the many stories told me, I was most interested in the one about a recent battle. Two men named Tuan and Tuat broke into the house of Pham Van Chinh, intimidated him with guns and knives, robbed him of a gold necklace and ring and vanished. Right on that night, public security agents and army men scattered about to track them down but had to turn back empty-handed at midnight. Another detachment of public security agents continued the search. It was then reported by some grassroots installation that two men looking like the two robbers who had just committed that crime were making an appearance at the house of a fellow named Binh. The public security agents immediately returned to their headquarters and asked for the army men's support. Our combatants decided that there would be a bloodshed if they did not act cleverly because these ruffians possessed guns and grenades. A wise and bold plan was carried out subsequently.

Our combatants included public security agents and army men. They assigned tasks to each other, lit their way by flashlights and rushed into the house. The man named Tuan tried to grasp a K54 rifle from his bedside but did not have enough time. The guy named Tuat, snatched a knife from a cupboard but was overthrown by our combatants. Both of them had no choice but let their hands be tied up. Afterward, the gold necklace and ring was restored to Pham Van Chinh.

On my arrival at So Dau Ward, I was again shown the ward map. The name of the commander of the ward public security post was Ta. He told me about a really exciting strike. On the evening of 18 August 1982, while on mission at An Lac crossroad, a self-defense unit composed of two men and two women named Mo, Quang, An and Mai saw two unidentifiable persons coming out of a thicket. Our self-defense combatants stopped them and asked them to go to the public security post to show their documents but they ran away. A combatant named Quang fired a shot as a warning to the runaways and simultaneously to give the alert to combatants at other points to get ready to coordinate. When they reached the high road, the two hooligans were stopped by two comrades--a public security agent and a policeman named Phan and Luc. One of the hooligans tossed a grenade, wounding Phan rather seriously. Phan fell down. A grenade

fragment also hit the arm of Luc but he calmly trained his gun on one of the hooligans, shot him down and hit the other on his arm. The latter ran headlong. At that moment, from a remote position in the neighborhood, four army men named Su, Viet, Dung and A dashed out, blocked the way and quickly captured the dangerous hooligan.

That was indeed a strike that brought out the harmonious coordination of the three armed forces, I thought. Looking at the So Dau Ward map reminded me of the Cau Dat Ward map. Clearly, the maps of both wards contained different features and showed different topographies and areas where the complex social situation developed differently. But what was very much alike on those two maps--more specifically, in these two wards--was the fact that the armed forces therein, especially the public security force, had managed to create a seething political momentum, a vigorous shift on the battleground against all negative manifestations and especially against the socialist property thieves in order to maintain social order and security. With the people's trust, sympathy and support, it is certain that all the armed forces, in general, and the public security force, in particular, will continue to win greater victories on this complex and vitally important battlefield.

9332

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHINESE SCHEME TO WIN OVER TRIBAL YOUTHS SMASHED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Dang Ngan: "Enticing Youths, a Cunning Enemy Plot"]

[Text] Recently, the Lang Son [Province] border defense troops acting in conjunction with the Public Security Service smashed the so-called "Hoang Van Hoan Revolutionary Youth Unit"--a reactionary organization in some border villages. This organization was founded and led by the Chinese public security agents with the aim of enticing, gathering and winning over the tribal youths, building up underground bases to oppose and sabotage our revolution in the long run, disrupting public order and security and, should conditions become favorable, forming a "double-faced administration" or instigating a violent rebellion and combining internal uprising with military offensive from the outside, whenever the enemy started a war of aggression.

For many years past, the Chinese public security agents took advantage of the then friendly relations between the two countries to bring over their men and plant them into our border areas with the objective of "laying a foundation beforehand" so as to create bases for their future activities.

After managing to grasp the situation, these men led the Chinese troops to invade our country in February 1979 and subsequently stayed behind to continue to oppose and sabotage us because they were not yet unmasked at that time. As underground spies, they frequently carried out clandestine propaganda to entice our youths to go over to China and were entrusted with the mission of supervising and investigating the activities of their lackeys in various localities.

The enemy often enticed a number of persons to cross the border to smuggle goods and make a profit and afterward bribed them and used them as lackeys. At first, some youths came over to China but had no money to buy goods; the enemy gave them goods to bring home and sell and merely requested them to provide information on the Vietnamese situation. Whether the amount of goods offered by the enemy was large or small depended on the volume and value of the information given. After becoming dependent economically, some of our youths gradually obeyed the enemy and acted according to his wishes. The Chinese public security agents forced these youths to comply with many formalities such as filling applications for admission into the organization, having

their photographs and finger prints taken, recording of the admission ceremony..... These were professional tricks aimed at subduing these youths and compelling them to follow the Chinese to the end without daring to betray.

The enemy allowed the persons having been admitted into the "Revolutionary Youth" organization to return to their former villages to carry out the mission of secretly inducing more people to join the organization, grasping the situation, carrying out sabotage activities or killing our cadres according to these persons' abilities and the specific local conditions. A number of "core cadres" or unmasked agents whom it would be disadvantageous to send back to Vietnam were kept in China to carry out the task of welcoming persons coming over from Vietnam or sometimes secretly crossing the frontier and contacting the "bases" to get information on the situation or to impart and assign the tasks ordered by the Chinese public security agents to their accomplices to enable the latter to carry on their activities.

Through this "Revolutionary Youth" organization, we can see rather clearly another enemy trick called "scattering rice as an outward show to spoil the masses." The enemy's opinion was the more people lured into the reactionary organization, the better. The principal targets the enemy intended to bring into his organization were highly undisciplined armymen and male and female state farm workers aged between 18 and 25 and having a bent for an easy life.

The enemy plot to develop his organization so broadly was to win over many youths to his side--at least to make our own youth organization "ineffective"--and simultaneously to make it difficult for us to investigate, determine and find out the principal and dangerous targets.

Clearly, the enemy was trying to carry out a cunning plot. However, local party committees at various echelons exercised timely leadership and guidance and the public security forces and border defense troops closely coordinated and smashed the enemy scheme. After cropping up in some areas and though having not yet carried out activities to a large extent, the "Revolutionary Youth" organization was thus exposed and quickly disintegrated.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

UNDERCOVER SPECIAL CRIMINAL POLICE EXPLOITS REPORTED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 21 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Gia Binh: "Darkness and Lightning"]

[Text] Uncle! What is the Hanoi special criminal police force? Its exploits are legendary, aren't they?

Kids at the Chu Van An general secondary school asked me these questions.

How can I answer them? Should I tell them that it came from the synchronized coordination of three other forces--criminal public security, security guard police and undercover military intelligence of the Capital Military Region? Or, should I begin with stories about their discoveries while tracking down those who slew Ms Thuan on Pham Dinh Ho street? Or about how, on a cold rainy night, they hounded and arrested "Tuan the Curl," in infamous thug in Hai Ba Trung Ward? Or about "Duc, the executioner," "Hien, with slant eyebrows," with the gangster-like habit of always arming himself with a sharp blade, a convict sentenced to 20 years in prison who had escaped, but was easily recaptured a week later by undercover criminal police agents? These tales would induce the kids to liken our plainclothesmen to talented detectives with steel arms and skilled in firing their pistols from both hands. But no, I won't tell them all that. I have personally met our fighters of the undercover criminal police, living among the people, and enjoying the people's protection. They are headquartered in a small house on Tran Quoc Toan Street. Second Lt Do Tuyen, one of their platoon leaders, is very handsome, alert and resourceful. Although he has begun to wear a moustache, it is easy for us to guess that he is not over 25 years of age. In the past 3 years, since graduating from college with a specialized degree in criminal public security, he has, along with his comrades in arms, contributed to many exploits--suppressing thugs and preventing many major crimes. There, we can also meet Thanh, Thai, An, and many other comrades who have taken part in nabbing nests of armed hooligans and housebreakers.

It is truly hard to distinguish them from other youths in society because they are plainclothesmen. While operating undercover, they may pose as passengers standing in line to buy tickets at railway stations, or as loafers in bus stations and markets. They may board the same buses or tramways with us, or pose as quiet cigarette retailers on sidewalks. We may even see them in very "hippie" clothes.

Lt Col Tran Dinh Thuc, criminal police bureau chief, said about his men, "Our special undercover criminal police force requires of each member, not only adequate behavior and health, but also adequate professional know-how."

In fact, plainclothesmen do confront frightening quarries--obstinate arm-toting thugs, ready to commit a crime while robbing and stealing. The latter's leader is no less tricky than "Cuong the tiger." As self-appointed "officers" and "political officers," they remain in the dark to direct their sidekicks to break the law. To break into their dens to arrest felons, our combatants must be shrewd, alert, bold and intelligent. The people love and heartily help plainclothesmen. And wherever the people detect thugs and need police assistance, our combatants promptly appear. The other night, 4 thugs entered a home at 19 Hang Chuoi Street to molest a family. Upon leaving, they forced a child from the home to "see them off," as if they came to buy goods. However, they were unmasked by the people, and civil defense and security personnel rushed in promptly. The people on both sides of the road joined in encircling the thugs, one of whom was collared on the spot.

According to information from the masses and grassroots organizations, recently hoodlums terrorized the people along the unlit road between Xanh market and Kim Giang center. Many muggings took place inside the area. Over 10,000 cadres and workers, who have recently been assigned public housing facilities in Kim Giang, ought to lock their doors at 7 pm. The Sao Vang rubber factory has forked out a rather large amount of money to build a defense wall around the factory; however, despite fairly numerous security guards the thugs showed up at night, destroying what was built during the day, at times even moving away all the bricks.

Upon receipt of that information, the criminal police officers resolved to "eliminate promptly hoodlums involved in violating the people's and socialist properties." Leading the unit was Capt Nguyen Dinh Thanh. They quietly prepared themselves for the task. Some posed as factory workers wearing clothing soiled with rubber powder. Others hung around refreshment bars, sometimes noisily "supporting" the con artists. Our officers were present everywhere, identifying the ruffians one by one, with the people's discreet help. While organizing patrols, the security guard and self-defense force at the factory cooperated with plainclothesmen to organize secret ambushes. In 1 month, they caught redhanded five major criminals. A case led to the recovery of 5 kg of precious chemicals used to produce tires and tubes. Another case led to the recovery of 40 bicycle tires. In the meantime, the protection wall had been built....

On the verge of being apprehended, hoodlums often are extremely audacious. On the battlefield against negativism and for maintaining city security, one can see the example set by Nguyen Thai Binh, the defunct hero and member of the special criminal force. While giving chase to a gang of thugs entrenched in their lair in Me Linh District, Nguyen Thai Binh died a hero's death, helping his comrades nab all the criminals.

Another night, our plainclothesmen went on patrol by car. The Hanoi streets in the fall are filled with hyacinth fragrance. As their car arrived at the

fork of Kim Lien-Tran Nhan Ton road, the police officers discovered a group of suspects hiding in the dark. The vehicle stopped, the officers jumped onto the roadway and the hooligans ran away. Pursued, they fired back before disappearing into Hoang An Lane. This dimly-lit lane is crammed with houses, and connects with the Kham Thien Market Lane, making it a den for thugs specializing in snatching wrist watches and bicycles.

The key leaders of criminal police had drawn up an appropriate and daring plan for combat, designed to encircle and arrest the thugs at all costs. Before going out to execute that plan, Capt Nguyen Dinh Thai did not forget to contact the Dong Da Ward criminal police team to coordinate combat action.

As soon as two-wheelers and three-wheelers arrived at the meeting place, they moved out in all directions. An agent, posing as a bicycle-riding armyman, preceded the group, acting as a scout. Others patrolled the outer circle of the suspected area. Still others, passing off for young night revellers, strolled and chatted. It then was 12 midnight, and only a beef soup restaurant on the other end of the market alley was still lit. Its customers--two persons wearing dark clothes--were devouring their soup. Do Tuyen, the platoon leader, identified them immediately as "Cuong the tiger," and "Viet the cycle driver." After finishing their meal, they silently brought their bicycles out of the restaurant. Feeling that they were being shadowed, one of the thugs pretended to bend down to repair his bicycle, in order to observe the surroundings better. From both sides of the lane, the police officers closed in on the duo. The fat man fled in panic. As swift as an arrow, the young platoon leader followed on the thug's heels, using martial art to throw him onto the ground. The thug got up, ran away, and opened fire. Despite the fact that the bullets almost hit his temples, Do Tuyen kept his cool, continuing to chase the thug while firing at the latter's heels. A well-placed shot made the fat man stumble. His K-57 pistol was thrown into the water ditch on the roadside. Tuyen promptly jumped ahead and pinned him down.

"Are you from the special force?"

"Correct!"

"You're as quick as lightning!"

"A lightning in the dark," Do Tuyen replied coldly.

"If I knew you were coming, I wouldn't have run away," said the thug. Then, he slowly closed his eyes. He was "Cuong the tiger," the infamous chief thug in the Market Lane area. The other thug was also thrown onto the ground and the plainclothesmen seized a loaded K-57 pistol, which he had no time to use.

The manpack radio continuously kept headquarters posted on the success. At the same time, the Dong Da Ward criminal police force arrested two accomplices hanging around the new railway station. This is how the most violent thugs of the Kham Thien Market Lane area have been unmasked by the officers of criminal police.

Sometimes, our plainclothesmen also operate inside work sites and factories, or navigate upstream aboard convoys of barges. Everywhere they go, they carry with them an untainted and absolute loyalty to the party and state; that is why they are unreservedly supported by the people, cadres and workers.

On a worksite chock full with properties inside the Hanoi Textile Factory, good citizens have helped them lay a finger on suspicious elements. In coordination with the factory security guard, they organized an ambush, in which Ngo Manh Hung and Nguyen Quang Tuan were caught redhanded cutting off a door lock with special pincers and breaking into the storehouse to steal two calculators. Their guns and those of the security guard were trained at the two hoodlums still holding the loot in their hands.

The fight of the officers of undercover criminal police is not an isolated one. Even though he was alone, Corporal Hoang Van Tuan did not hesitate to attack purse snatchers on a bus. The thugs believed that they had gained the upperhand. But, when Tuan shouted, "Compatriots, I'm a police officer, please help me nab the thugs," all the huge mass of people, to a man, joined forces with him in collaring the whole gang.

9213

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

TRIAL OF TEACHERS--The People's Court of Phu Khanh Province has just tried 4 teachers on the charge of accepting bribes in the entrance exam to grade 10 for the 1980-81 academic year at Hoang Hoa Tham school, Dien Khanh District. Le Chinh and Huynh Dung, both basic secondary education teachers, accepted bribes from applicants, then plotted with Pham Hon and Tran Thai Loc, the two teachers in charge of test grading, to tamper with the submitted exams and increase the grades of their students to enable them to be accepted to grade 10. Twice, Le Chinh and Pham Hon have accepted bribes from a student who has flunked the test, then arranged to have his test sheets regraded, enabling him to pass. Le Chinh, Huynh Dung, Pham Hon and Tran Thai Loc accepted bribes from 20 families of students. The breakdown is as follows: Le Chinh, 3,325 dong; Huynh Dung, 1,250 dong; and Pham Hon, 1,500 dong. On the basis of regulations prosecuting bribery, the Phu Khanh Province People's Court sentenced Le Chinh to 4 years in prison, Huynh Dung to 3 years in prison, Pham Hon to 2 years in prison and Tran Thai Loc to 1 year with suspension. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 4] 9213

INCREASED SECURITY ACTIVITIES--In recent days, many youth league cadres and members from different nationalities serving in the public security, people's militia and self-defense forces in Thuan Hai Province have properly carried out the task of protecting the fatherland's security, contributing to strongly defending local public order and security. On the battlefield against Fulro reactionaries, members of the youth league, public security, army, people's militia and self-defense forces have taken part as activists in political and military activities, calling on Fulro elements to surrender, exterminating or capturing most of them. Youth league members, along with the public security, army, people's militia and self-defense forces, actively have struggled against negativism in the fields of daily existence, protecting socialist properties and the people's life. Along with the public security of the entire Thuan Hai Province, youth league members have contributed to achieving many results in protecting public order and security; and for 5 years in a row the Ministry of Interior has awarded them the banner of "Outstanding Emulation Unit." The units of public security of Ninh Son District, and of prevention and control of reactionaries within the Thuan Hai Province public security, were cited as hero units of the People's Armed Forces for 1982. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 4] 9213

CSO: 4209/68

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

RAPID INCREASE IN NGHE TINH, NGHIA BINH EXPORT GOODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--Over the past 9 months, cooperatives and state farms in Nghe Tinh have sold to the state for export purposes 9,023 tons of unhusked peanuts, black sesame, millet, dried red pepper, green beans, tea and coffee, nearly 200,000 wickerworks made of rattan and bamboo and 61,000 [brooms]--raising the export goods value to 125 million dong and fulfilling 96 percent of the yearly plan norm.

Dien Chau, Nam Dan and Anh Son Districts have overfulfilled the plan to deliver export agricultural products. State farms at both the central and local levels have satisfactorily carried out the export tea and coffee delivery plan. The two state farms of Bai Phu and Tay Son have fulfilled 80 percent of the goods delivery plan. Though export-rubber delivery norms have not been set for them, the 3-2 and 19-5 state farms have delivered to the foreign trade sector 58 tons of rubber latex and have thus fulfilled the export norm.

Quynh Luu and Thach Ha Districts have delineated rush and kenaf cultivation zones to develop the production of export goods. To date, Quynh Luu District has purchased 200 tons of dried rush and Thach Ha District has sown and grown kenaf on 20 hectares to obtain seed to grow the next crop. By developing the cultivation of export crops in the summer-fall season, Dien Chau has purchased nearly 100 tons of millet and Anh Son District has handed over 200 tons of green beans to the foreign trade sector for export.

Over the past 9 months, the swallow's nest management enterprise (of the Nghia Binh Marine Products Service) has produced more than 227 kgs of export swallow's nests, surpassing the yearly plan norm by 3.32 percent.

This enterprise has also fulfilled labor norms and lowered production cost and has especially fulfilled 2.5 times the plan norm for profit transfer to the state budget.

This year Nghia Binh has met with difficulties in producing export swallow's nests. During all the three exploitation periods, the sea was rough and billowy while a great deal of sunshine and drought delayed the nest building activities of swallows with the consequence that the nest collection schedule was also postponed. Nevertheless, it was possible to collect this product

fully thanks to the presence of a contingent of young and experienced workers endowed with a sound exploitation technique. In addition, the enterprise has coordinated with localities where caves existed for the swallows to build their nests--such as Nhon Ly, Nhon Hai and Nhen Chau (Quy Nhon) and Cat Khanh (Phu Cat)--to provide good education for the people to motivate them to safeguard and increase the sources of export goods.

9332

CSO: 4209/67

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Van: "Political Activities in a Border Province"]

[Text] During the current phase of political activities, a question which has drawn the attention of party organization at all levels in Lang Son is--on the basis of a thorough understanding of the viewpoints expressed in various documents of the [Party] Congress--to review carefully and assess accurately the state of this movement during their recent term of office and hence to set forth an action program conformable to the characteristics and task requirements of a border province.

Beside their outstanding achievement in sharing the entire country's effort to defeat the war of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionary ruling clique, the party organizations, troops and tribesmen in Lang Son have rapidly overcome the war aftermaths, urgently built their forces and gradually stabilized the people's life. All of these tasks have been done in a situation marked by the enemy's continuous attempt to seek by all means to carry out sabotage and create tension along the province's border line. But all the perfidious tricks of the enemy have failed to hamper the advance of the ethnic minorities in the province. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, the Lang Son party organizations have firmly surmounted all ordeals, developed their revolutionary tradition, displayed solidarity and a high spirit of self-reliance and developed agricultural production, communications and transportation, education, public health, physical education and sports. Though still faced with numerous difficulties, the areas adjacent to the frontier have gradually stabilized life. Many localities have simultaneously built their forces satisfactorily and fulfilled their obligation to make contributions to the state. All armed forces including the army and the public security force have constantly displayed high vigilance, watched over the fatherland's frontier day and night and promptly punished the enemy whenever he committed encroachments and came over to harass and oppress our compatriots. Our troops and people have quickly detected and neatly caught many groups of enemy spies and commandos and seized their psywar means.

In addition to confirming the successes won, the current phase of political activities has also elicited the causes of the shortcomings and errors committed by various levels and sectors in guiding the execution of tasks, especially the materialization of the party line under the actual conditions in their respective localities. Party organizations have criticized the manifestations of irresponsibility, low struggle spirit, bureaucracy, reliance on others and lack of vigilance--habits which are still ingrained in a number of cadres and party members and a segment of party organizations and administrative circles, especially among the weak and deficient installations.

A deeper understanding of the two strategic missions set forth by the Fifth Party Congress is an outstanding result of the current phase of political activities of party organizations in Lang Son. The task of strengthening national defense and security and closely coordinating national defense and security with economy has been lengthily discussed by various levels and sectors and more realistic and positive measures have been put forward to ensure its execution.

Thoroughly understanding and implementing the Congress resolution in the specific circumstances in their localities, party organizations in Lang Son consider it an important duty to build on-the-spot forces and to make overall preparations in order to readily defeat the enemy's manifold war of destruction and to firmly safeguard the fatherland's frontier. The party organizations have discussed measures to be taken to raise the quality of local and armed forces and to build solid and strong villages, combat pockets and district military fortresses.

Along the border line, hundred of large-sized loudspeakers are now being used day and night by the Chinese reactionaries to distort our party line and policy in the hope of inducing the tribal youths and people to come over to China. They have sought by all means to dump "psywar merchandises" into our country to bribe, lure and win over our cadres and party and have also sent out spies and commandoes to carry out espionage and sabotage activities.

Faced with such wicked and cunning schemes, party organizations in Lang Son--especially those in areas adjacent to the border--have deeply understood that their mission is to educate the local troops and people constantly and intensively to enable them to see clearly the enemy's nature and refrain from slackening vigilance even for a minute and that it is also necessary to make overall preparations and to stand ready to cope with the enemy's military acts. Each border village and hamlet have made preparations and formulated plans to carry out production and coordinate it with the fight against the enemy; to build front and rear lines and to set up a mobile combat hard-core force as well as forces to support combat activities and perform production. Simultaneously with organizing the formulation of a plan for independent fighting on each regional terrain, villages have joined the locally stationed armed forces in carrying out joint combat drills on a large scale.

Party organizations in Lang Son have concentrated on studying ways to dismantle obstacles on the road to local economic development, to try to obtain 116,940 tons of grain in paddy equivalent and to bring about a new shift on the agricultural production front with the objective of basically solving the nutrition

problem including both grain and food products in the space of 2 years. This will provide a basis for developing forestry, handicrafts and the production of agricultural goods for export. This target will not appear farfetched for Lang Son if the province exercises a more effective leadership over the various districts, sectors, and installations.

Another important problem which has received the attention of different levels is the need to build the district level and combine this task with the consolidation of installations. In building the district level in this border province, [one must bear in mind that] the latter has an agro-forestry-industrial structure and is simultaneously an unit having to organize independent fighting right on its territory. Over the past few years, Lang Son has strenuously formed a number of model districts in accordance with the province's characteristics. Trang Dinh District possesses fertile lands suitable for intensive cultivation and multicropping and represents a fairly high ratio in the gross grain output of the province. If the province makes greater investments and exercises a more concentrated guidance, this district will be able to move forward and achieve self-sufficiency in matters of grain and to make a large contribution to the entire province. Along with agro-forestry production, Lang Son has also set forth measures to step up the production of consumer and export goods. For many years, because of irrationalities in the managerial mechanism and the price policy, it has been impossible to concentrate valuable goods in the hand of the state. Party organizations have also discussed measures to expand and manage areas specialized in cultivating plants such as tobacco, anise, camellia, soybeans, queensland arrowroot, ginger, etc. in order to increase the yield of export goods.

Though being one of two spearhead economic sectors of the provinces, forestry is still the weakest and most deficient one at the present time. While educating the people intensively to make them understand the importance of forests and the need to protect them, the state-operated forces must move forward and better manage planted and natural forests and must start assigning lands and forests to cooperatives for management and business, draw experiences from this working method and prevent the destruction of forests and their transformation into slash-burn upland fields in various localities.

The main reason for the weakness of the agricultural cooperativization movement is the fact that management is not yet sound, that distribution and income collection have not yet been defined clearly and that the inventory and control systems have not been applied strictly, thus creating loopholes to the benefit of certain corrupt persons. The conference [of party organizations] has pointed out the experiences gained in localities such as Trang Dinh, Cao Loc and Van Lang Districts, etc. where the cooperativization movement has surged up because party committees at various echelons and the administration there have exercised concentrated and close guidance.

Whether or not the above-mentioned missions will be carried out with high effectiveness depends on a primarily decisive factor constituted by the quality of the task of building the party and by the advanced training and proper assignment of the contingent of cadres from the provincial down to the basic echelon. The various levels have discussed many measures to strengthen basic party organizations, especially in villages adjacent to the frontier. Along

with sending cadres from the high echelon to help the low level, it is of prime importance to intensify on-the-spot training and advanced training. Through the tests and training undergone in the movement to defend the fatherland, to step up production and to consolidate cooperatives, it is necessary to discover eminent persons and select qualified ones in order to recruit them for party membership and replenish the contingent of grassroots cadres.

9332

CSO: 4209/60

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] VNA--After the liberation day, the Party Organization in Long Phu District (Hau Giang) comprised only 24 chapters with 419 party members and there was not any basic party organization in 80 percent of the total number of hamlets.

The policy of the Long Phu District Party Organization has been to expand the party to various localities through the movement to reform agriculture and to build and develop the rural areas comprehensively. Over the past 3 years, Long Phu has recruited an additional 462 party members of whom 296 were admitted into the party during the agricultural transformation movement; at present, the total number of party members has risen to 780. Basic party organizations have been set up in hamlets. It has been possible to recruit many more party members wherever the agricultural transformation movement goes on smoothly such as in Tan Hung Village where the party chapter has increased its membership by 20 persons and in Long Phu Village, Long Phu Town, where 16 or 17 additional comrades have been recruited. Most new party members are male and female youths who have set good examples in all tasks such as water conservancy, propagation of new plant varieties, maintenance of public order and security and the building of national defense. Many party members have displayed a high spirit by helping households faced with difficulties, transferring fields and lending money to them to help them develop production.

On the other hand, the Long Phu District Party Organization has paid attention to building stable and strong party bases. Further education has been given to weak party members to help them progress, the undisciplined ones have been dealt with severely and those who have deviated and become unqualified have been expelled from the party. Over the past 3 years, Long Phu has taken disciplinary measures against 184 party members and expelled 21 of them from the party.

Since it has satisfactorily built the party, Long Phu Party Organization has won the confidence and support of the masses and the district has thus led others throughout the province in the agricultural transformation movement and has also ranked among the fairly good ones in the province in carrying out other types of work.

9332

CSO: 4209/60

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

OBSERVANCE OF DISCIPLINE REVIEWED AT LOWER PARTY LEVEL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Four Provinces and Municipality and 62 Districts Have Reviewed Observance of Discipline of Lower-Level Party Organizations"]

[Text] So far 4 provinces and municipality -- Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu, Nghe Tinh and Hanoi -- and 62 districts throughout the country have reviewed the observance of discipline by the lower-level party organizations in accordance with the VCP statutes.

The reviewing committees of the districts have reviewed the observance of discipline by party members in more than 3,500 basic-level party organizations and chapters.

In the course of reviewing the observance of discipline by the lower-level party organizations, the Central Control Commission and the reviewing committees of provinces, municipalities and districts assisted the party organizations at all levels in reorganizing the observance of party discipline, helping to make party activities an orderly undertaking and ceaselessly raising the party's fighting power.

In the course of its reviewing work, the Reviewing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee corrected in time a number of signs of neglecting on the part of some basic-level party organizations in the handling of party members and helped party organizations and chapters to raise the quality of members after they have been issued party membership cards. The reviewing committees of the Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu and Nghe Tinh Provincial VCP Committees, in the course of their reviews, assisted the district, city and village party committees in reconsidering a number of cases of improperly handling party disciplinary matters in accordance with the VCP statutes so as to ensure strict observance of party discipline. The reviewing committees at all levels also helped the party committee echelons to discover early the tendency to violate discipline on the part of party members, particularly the violations that took place in the course of

implementing the positions, line and policies of the party, such as signing contracts in agriculture, transforming industrial and commerce, managing the market, fulfilling the grain and military obligation, etc., so as to take appropriate measures to prevent such violations and to maintain good management of party members.

5598

CSO: 4209/66

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MOUNTAIN DISTRICT ORGANIZES TRAINING FOR PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Le Van Bien, Son La Province: "A Mountain District Party Organization Builds Strong, Solid Basic Organizations"]

[Text] The Yen Chau District party organization in Son La Province has made many efforts to improve the capabilities of its cadres and has done a good job of developing the party with a view toward building a strong, solid party organization.

The district party committee has sent additional cadres to the basic level to help the cadres and party members there study and improve their qualifications through practical activities while providing them with guidance in how to perform party work, how to conduct inspections and how to maintain discipline on the basic level. The district party committee has uncovered shortcomings on the part of a number of basic party organizations, on the part of key cadres and has taken steps to promptly correct these shortcomings. Each month and each quarter, the district party committee sends those party members whose cultural levels and leadership qualifications are not high to classes for academic training and training in political theory.

Quang Van Hom, the secretary of the Chieng Pan Village Party Committee, who has completed the 7th grade of supplementary education, annually attends training classes in theory and leadership held by the district. Since 1980, he has completed his tasks in a manner reflecting high quality.

Hoang Van Pho, the chairman of the Muong Lu Village People's Committee, having had his cultural level and his command of theory raised through training, has always set an example in his work, having made positive contributions to building and strengthening the Muong Lu party organization so that it is a strong, solid organization.

The activities of the various party organizations have been closely guided through themes of a highly ideological and militant nature. Party members have reviewed their spirit of responsibility and their sense of setting good examples in complying with the programs and policies of the party and state. Each party member has set forth his own guidelines for struggling to improve himself and

has thoroughly practiced self-criticism and criticism. Some party members who have engaged in unwholesome practices have received help from their party chapter and these practices have promptly been stopped. The number of party members who clearly understand their function and task has constantly increased; the number of persons who have violated the code of discipline or committed mistakes and shortcomings has gradually declined. In the various drives to sell grain and food products to the state and deposit money in savings accounts, the party members at all installations complied fully and set examples for the masses to follow.

In Chieng On Village, all party members have established their task as focusing their efforts in leadership and guidance on developing the economy, developing the cultivation of industrial crops, developing livestock production and developing the trade sector by every means possible. Over the past several years, the village has exceeded its norms on the cultivation of rice and tea and the development of livestock production each year and has excellently fulfilled its obligations to contribute grain and food products to the state. The brick and tile production teams have constantly been strengthened and are producing tens of thousands of tons of lime and millions of bricks and tiles each year. The militia and self-defense force of the village, which has been strengthened, conducts patrols, stands guard and maintains political security and social order. The military and self-defense force of the village has received a letter of commendation from the Son La Provincial Military Command.

The Vieng Lan Village party organization has made many changes for the better over the past 2 years. The party organization has assigned the party members within each production unit the task of guiding cooperative members in the techniques involved in the intensive cultivation of the high yield varieties of rice and in implementing product contracts in accordance with directive number 100. The village has achieved a rice yield of 6 tons per hectare for the entire year. In 1981, it recorded a yield in excess of 7 tons, thereby leading the other cooperatives, and exceeded its norms on the contribution of grain and food products to the state by 20 to 30 percent.

The Chieng Tuong Village party organization has made many efforts to stabilize the living conditions of the people over the past 2 years. As a village of nomadic Mong tribesmen, life within Chieng Tuong has involved many difficulties. Party members have taken the lead in bringing about the settlement of their nomadic compatriots and have guided each family in abolishing superstitious customs. Today, Chieng Tuong Village has achieved self-sufficiency in grain and annually sells 2 dozen tons of grain to the state; the people are less superstitious and the practice of card worship has declined. Each family has adopted a plan for establishing a civilized lifestyle and building a family of the new culture.

Together with providing training to improve the qualifications and capabilities of cadres and party members, the Yen Chau District party organization has also attached importance to developing the party. The party organization has selected Youth Union and Trade Union members who have recorded many achievements in productive labor, who possess the spirit of struggling and who desire to make progress to attend training classes to increase their knowledge about the party.

Qualified persons have been examined for acceptance into the party. Between the start of 1980 and the start of May, 1982, the Yen Chau party organization accepted 134 new party members in exact accordance with procedures and principles. Chieng On, Chieng Dong, Vieng Lan, Chieng Pan and other villages have accepted from 15 to 20 new party members apiece.

The intensification of training, the improvement of the capabilities and the sense of responsibility of cadres and party members and the good work that has been performed in the area of developing the party have created the conditions for the basic party organizations in Yen Chau to be strengthened. The percentage of basic party organizations meeting the standards of strong, solid party organizations has constantly increased. In 1979, 50 percent of the basic organizations within the district met these standards. In 1980, the standards were met by 60 percent and, in 1981, they were met by 80 percent of the basic party organizations. In 1982, the district party organization is endeavoring to raise the number of basic organizations that meet these standards to 85 to 90 percent.

7809

CSO: 4209/58

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COOPERATIVIZATION CONTINUES IN MINH HAI PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by L.M.C.: "Minh Hai Develops the Party in a Manner Closely Linked to Building Production Collectives"]

[Text] Since the start of this year, Minh Hai Province has been intensifying the development of the basic party organizations in a manner closely linked to transforming and developing agriculture. The various district party committees have improved the revolutionary qualities of cadres and party members, researched the policy for redistributing cropland and mobilized and organized farmers in collective production. Relying upon the mass organizations, the villages have selected hundreds of outstanding Youth Union members for training and acceptance into the party. During the past 7 months, the districts and cities of the province have accepted nearly 500 new party members and established dozens of new basic party organizations. Party building has made it possible to establish 318 additional production collectives and more than 3,000 additional production solidarity teams (twice as many as in all of 1981). Fifty percent of these teams meet the three requirements of uniting and helping one another, implementing production plans well and establishing two-way relations with the state. The provincial party committee has also guided the various committees and sectors in holding 54 training classes for more than 3,000 production collective management cadres and cadres in charge of production solidarity teams.

The results mentioned above are only initial results. To date, there are still 324 hamlets and housing areas (of the more than 1,223 hamlets and housing areas) in Minh Hai Province that do not have party members. Investigations have shown that hundreds of party members have committed disciplinary infractions and many do not have a full understanding of the struggle between the two ways of life, consequently, they have not actively implemented the cropland redistribution policy and have not set examples in leading the transformation of agriculture. The basic party organizations had nearly 100 persons who were not qualified to be party members and who were promptly expelled from the party.

In this phase of political activities, all party organizations have reviewed the collectivization movement, criticized how cadres and party members have fulfilled their responsibility in the task of transforming agriculture and suggested ways to strengthen and develop the basic party organizations in a manner closely linked to establishing additional production collectives between now and the end of 1983.

The provincial party committee has attached importance to the quality of party chapter activities and to closely linking these activities to the fulfillment of the vanguard role of cadres and party members in the socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce. In Ngoc Hien District, all basic organizations of the party have set aside the 20th day of each month to practice self-criticism and criticism within the party chapters concerning the central tasks mentioned above. The party school of the province had held short-term, advanced training classes for basic level cadres in Marxist-Leninist theory in conjunction with the policy regarding the transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce in the period of transition to socialism.

7809

CSO: 4209/58

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW WARDS, TOWNS CREATED IN HANOI

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--On 13 October 1982, the Council of Ministers issued a decision drawing the boundaries of some wards and towns subordinate to Hanoi City. The decision deals specifically with the creation of Kim Giang and Thanh Xuan Bac Wards (subordinate to Dong Da Precinct), Mai Dong Ward (subordinate to Hai Ba Trung Precinct), Sai Dong and Duc Giang Towns (subordinate to Gia Lam District), Dong Anh Town (subordinate to Dong Anh District), and Nghia Do, Cau Giay and Cau Dien Towns (subordinate to Tu Liem District).

The decision clearly indicates the area and boundary of each of the above-mentioned newly created wards and towns.

9332

CSO: 4209/67

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DONG SI NGUYEN ON COMMUNICATIONS-TRANSPORTATION PLAN

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Abridged version of speech by Minister Dong Si Nguyen at the Conference To Disseminate the Formulation of the Communications-Transportation Plan for 1983 and the Years from 1983 to 1985 (not reviewed by the minister): "Thoroughly Understanding the Guiding Thinking of the Ministry in the Formulation of the 1983 Plan and the 1983-1985 Plan"]

[Text] I. The Requirements and Targets in the Formulation of the 1983 and the 1983-1985 Plan

We have been afflicted with a malady for many years, a malady that we have yet to cure, namely, the malady of formulating and assigning yearly plans late. For 1983, the ministry has taken the position of formulating and assigning plans in December, 1982. Even plans that are incomplete must be assigned. That which is lacking in plans will be supplemented later. Observing, inspecting, reviewing the implementation of, formulating and assigning plans at an early date to the units that will implement them are matters in the nature of principles of planning. If this is not done, the plan as the second platform of the party will be nothing more than a slogan. To accomplish what is necessary, we must initiate the formulation of plans from the upper level downward, from the lower level upward, on the basis of existing capabilities and capabilities that can be created. Plans must be formulated on a positive, reliable basis.

The 1983 communications-transportation plan is of extremely important significance and efforts must be focused on formulating this plan well from the basic level upward. To accomplish this, we must:

--Fully mobilize the intelligence and the energies of the cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the entire sector, including mobilizing their will, their capabilities, their experience and their professional skills, in the formulation of plans.

--Fully mobilize the equipment and materials we have now or can create in the process of formulating plans;

--Plans must clearly reflect cooperation with the various sectors, units and enterprises, must truly emerge as plans for socialist cooperation;

--Plans must talk about improving organization, systems and management on the basis of upholding the new, eliminating that which is old and backward and clearly calculating economic returns. The economic-technical returns of plans must first of all be measures in the terms of increased labor productivity, increased efficiency in the use of equipment, reduced production costs and the rapid turnover of capital. Every activity must be put under true cost accounting.

The objectives in the formulation of the 1983 plan and the 1983-1985 plan are to take a positive step forward in restoring management and regaining confidence and to take the initiative in providing support with a view toward meeting the requirement of developing the national economy.

II. The Objects of Support and the Formulation of Plans

The objects of support of communications and transportation are the requirements involved in developing the national economy. As a result, when formulating plans, we must thoroughly research the objects of production and consumption in order to formulate transportation plans that are consistent with requirements.

The receiving and transportation of export and import goods are an important requirement. It is necessary to thoroughly research the structure of exports and imports in order to arrange receiving and transportation plans in a manner consistent with requirements. It is necessary to receive cargo rapidly, handle cargo rapidly, unload foreign ships rapidly and remove cargo from ports rapidly and not allow much cargo to remain in ports.

--As regards supporting agriculture and water conservancy, the transportation of fertilizer, insecticide, seed, supplies, machinery, equipment and so forth to destinations in full quantities, in a well-coordinated manner and in keeping with the seasonal schedule is the number one measurement of the support being provided to agriculture. In 1982, a year in which bumper harvests were recorded throughout the country, the volume of transportation increased in all localities. Had we assigned the task of transporting a full supply of fertilizer in a more timely fashion, agriculture would have recorded an even larger harvest. Only recently have efforts been concentrated on transporting Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer. We feel certain that if greater efforts are made to focus our energies on developing agriculture, a grain balance will be established throughout the country. Supporting agriculture, not helping someone, is the task of our sector.

--As regards supporting industry, we must promptly transport fuels, supplies, chemicals, metals and equipment for industry and not allow a situation to develop in which many materials are backlogged in ports and factories and enterprises do not have the supplies they need.

--As regards supporting capital construction, primarily the construction of key projects that are over the limit, our responsibility is to transport the building

materials, machinery and equipment needed to insure that these projects are carried out well.

--As regards transportation in support of everyday needs, such goods as grain, food products, fish sauce, salt, dried fish, sugar, milk, writing paper and so forth must be fully transported in a timely fashion. Because of the responsibility that our sector has, we must take the initiative in replanning the transportation of goods, passenger transportation and transportation in support of daily needs. We must meet and exceed plan quotas. If gasoline is unavailable, vehicles must be powered by coal. Passenger transportation must be reviewed in order to gain experience and provide better service.

--Providing transportation in support of national defense needs and providing transportation to help Laos and Kampuchea are important tasks that must be carried out well.

There must be a rational division of labor and echelons in transportation among the central level, the local level, the state-operated forces, the joint public-private corporations, the main force transportation units of the sectors and the cooperatives in order to make full use of each existing capability and fully and promptly meet each transportation requirement of the national economy. Local transportation has the task of transporting goods from the various production installations to the regional trans-shipment ports and railroad stations so that they can be picked up by means of transportation from the central level at the same time, it has the task of transporting goods from these trans-shipment ports and railroad stations to production units and markets. The central transportation units must transport large volumes of cargo over long-distance routes, delivering cargo to trans-shipment centers, transporting cargo between the North and the South, transporting cargo overseas, providing transportation to help Laos and Kampuchea and providing transportation to the mountain and border provinces that lack the necessary forces. The main force transportation units of the various sectors primarily transport special purpose goods for production. The transportation forces must smoothly and closely coordinate with one another and create an entity, create a well-coordinated line transporting products from where they are produced to markets. This transportation line must be organized from one end to the other end of the process of circulating goods. There must be a system of agents who receive and ship goods under transportation contracts signed between the agencies that have goods and the central and local transport agent. The transportation agents must sign contracts to ship cargo by means of different modes of joint transportation among transport sectors that have cargo being shipped in both directions on each route, closely manage the turn-around of means of transportation, practice cost accounting and earn a profit.

As regards communications, we must formulate plans on the basis of the line of giving priority to the development of ocean routes and river routes and strengthen and develop the transportation capabilities of railroads and highways; we must codify the guideline "the state and the people, the central level and the local level working together." We must classify roads and establish a division of echelons and a division of labor in order to perform our work. We must employ

many measures in our work. If asphalt is not available, road surfaces can be graded or covered with stone. If concrete is unavailable, seaport piers can be constructed using substitute raw materials. If dredgers are unavailable, dredging can be done by manual methods. The sources of capital that must be used are the sources of the central level, the sources of the local level and the self-acquired capital of units and enterprises as well as the capital among the people. Construction projects must be carried out in a centralized, start to finish manner and completed projects must be put into operation in accordance with the projected rate, economic returns and investment returns.

As regards industrial production, the products that are produced and the repair work that is performed must be completed in a well-coordinated manner and put into use on a monthly and quarterly basis in accordance with the projected rate and with qualitative requirements instead of only attaching importance to output value and not consigning the products that have been produced until the end of the year.

III. The Bases for Formulating Plans

The process of formulating plans requires that the requirements and bases for formulating plans be carefully studied.

To begin with, it is necessary to examine and evaluate the results of the implementation of the 1981-1982 plan and reach conclusions concerning the strengths, weaknesses and successful and unsuccessful experiences in the implementation of the plan in the recent past in order to, on this basis, formulate the plan for the coming period.

The general requirements and capabilities of the state and the sector that are expressed in the 1983-1985 plan control figures must be used as the basis for formulating plans.

It is necessary to correctly analyze and evaluate the existing potentials of each unit and enterprise, each locality and sector. These are the potentials that they have in their labor, materials, means and equipment as well as the possibilities for cooperation with friendly units. Which potentials firmly exist now and which are created in the process of formulating the plan? How should these potentials be developed upon and incorporated within the plan?

It is also necessary to take into consideration the capabilities derived from and the result of cooperation with the socialist countries and other countries.

Scientific and technological results that have been studied and applied and which are considered to yield good economic returns must be included in the formulation of the plan.

Revamping the organization, improving the management mechanism, shifting to cost accounting and abolishing administrative management and subsidization must be used to create new capabilities for implementing the plan.

The ability to gather information outside the sector and outside the country, the production command system and the system of agents effectively supporting production and business are factors that make positive contributions to the implementation of the plan.

In the process of formulating the plan, it is necessary to thoroughly research requirements and capabilities, thoroughly research the new factors that must be applied, developed upon and incorporated within the plan with a view toward developing every capability and meet each requirement of the national economy well.

IV. The Order in Which and the Methods by Which Plans Are Formulated

In addition to the methods that have been employed for many years in the various stages of preparing, formulating, presenting and defending each type plan, importance must be attached to the following several points:

We must thoroughly understand the intentions and the guiding thinking of the person at the head of the sector, the head of each locality, the head of each unit and enterprises. The persons who participate in the formulation of plans must have a firm grasp of and must rely upon these intentions in the process of formulating plans.

Conducting economic investigations and assessing requirements and capabilities in order to formulate a plan are a very important method:

As regards requirements, economic investigations and investigations of production and consumption must be conducted in order to assess the transportation requirements of the national economy, which include the quantity of goods produced and marketed locally and the amount of transportation required for each type of merchandise within each plan and of each unit, enterprise and locality as well as the quantity of cargo transported in both directions on each transportation route.

The requirements include the quantities of means of transportation, equipment and industrial products to be produced or repaired during the planning period.

They also include the repair and construction of communications projects, industrial projects and civilian construction projects.

As regards capabilities, it is necessary to fully assess the existing, real capabilities that can be included in the plan, which consist of labor, cadres, supplies, energy and capital; the ability to carry out the three revolutions to create new factors during the planning period; the ability to implement the plan during the years 1981 and 1982; and the ability to mobilize the masses to implement the 1983 plan.

These requirements and capabilities must be used to arrange and balance the plan. Once requirements have been firmly established, it is necessary to look

for every way to improve capabilities and balance them with requirements.

The plan must be formulated on the basis of democracy and centralism. In the process of formulating the plan, it is necessary to engage in collective discussion and widely gather the opinions of the persons who directly produce material wealth, of the persons who research and calculate economic returns, the persons who research economic-technical documentation and bases, that is, of any person who directly contributes opinions in the formulation of the plan.

When discussing plan norms or defending the plan, the commander of the unit or enterprise must present the systems of plan norms and the measures designed to insure the implementation of the plan and must pledge to mobilize the masses to successfully implement the plan. When discussing the plan, it is necessary to determine whether the plan is consistent with the control figures assigned by the ministry and the state. What is the most difficult problem posed by the plan and how will it be resolved? What is the greatest strength of the plan and how will it be developed upon? What is the greatest weakness in the plan and how will it be overcome?

Once agreement has been reached within the planning system and the leadership had exchanged opinions and surveyed the opinions of the related sectors and units, the plan is compiled in a comprehensive and well coordinated manner encompassing the systems of norms and model charts, explanatory reports and the measures for insuring the implementation of the plan.

Plans are to be formulated in the form of two kinds of plans: a positive plan and a plan that entails a relatively stable balance in all areas.

This year, the ministry will hear the reports by the units subordinate to the central level and the localities defending their 1983 plans and their 1983-1985 plans.

We are confident that the 1983 and the 1983-1985 plans of the entire communications-transportation sector will mark a new step forward in the area of quality and will possess all the important characteristics of a plan, such as the party nature, the state nature, the legal nature, the scientific nature, the progressive nature and the mass nature of a plan, thereby insuring the successful implementation of the plan.

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CSO: 4209/44

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SHORTAGES OF ESSENTIAL GOODS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Interview with Nguyen Dinh Thoa, deputy director, Hanoi Commercial Service, by unnamed reporter: "Properly Supply Goods According to Norms to Cadres, Armymen, Workers, Civil Servants"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Decision 218-CP of the Council of Ministers on the supply of a number of essential goods to cadres, army men, workers and civil servants, according to norms and at stable prices, has been carried out now for more than a year. The localities and sectors have made a big effort, however, the supply of goods to cadres, workers and civil servants is not yet smooth, with some places failing to meet the norms and still encountering difficulties. Hanoi is one of the cities where proper supply according to norms is relatively sure. A look at the flow of goods in Hanoi can help one understand the present general situation, in light of the implementation of Decision 218-CP. With that in mind, we recently had an interview with Nguyen Dinh Thoa, deputy director of the Hanoi Commercial Service.

Below are the questions and answers:

Question: Please tell us about the supply of goods according to norms and at stable prices in Hanoi in recent days?

Answer: Of nine commodities singled out for supply to cadres, army men, workers and civil servants, according to norms and at stable prices, our commercial sector must handle eight. They are cloth, meat, sugar, fish, sauce, monosodium glutamate, soap and fuel. The year 1981 excluded, since the beginning of this year--except for cloth sold on presentation of ration coupons issued in 1981--we have sold pork, and fuel according to norms, and fish, sauce, monosodium glutamate, and soap in excess of norms. We have only sold sugar up through the July coupons. In addition to goods sold according to norms, we also ensure the supply of a number of commodities, such as bicycle parts, rush mats, small table fans, etc., according to appropriate formulas. Furthermore, we have also strived to distribute a number of essential commodities, such as salt, bean curd, monosodium glutamate, towels, T-shirts, etc., to cadres, workers and civil servants, at retail prices. I note in comparison that the supply of goods upon presentation of E ration coupons during the first 6 months of 1982 is somewhat equal to the

ones during the first 6 months of 1981. For example, during both periods, meat and fat sold amounted to 2.4 kg; fish, 5 kg; fish sauce and sauce, 5.5 liters during the first 6 months of 1981, vs 5 liters for the first 6 months of 1982; monosodium glutamate, 100 grams during the first 6 months of 1981, vs 40 grams for the first 6 months of this year.

Besides, during the first 6 months of this year, we have sold 300 grams of soap powder and 50 grams of monosodium glutamate at high prices.... Nonetheless, we must recognize that, although goods were supplied in sufficient quantities, we were at times short of some items, undersupplied months alternated with oversupplied ones, therefore giving rise to the thought that goods were not supplied according to norms. In some places, distribution stores are not rationally located. A number of salespersons have shown a still improper attitude toward customers, which must be corrected.

Question: We know that, in nearly all other localities, the supply of goods according to norms and at stable prices has reached only about 70 percent of plan, and that, worse still, stores in a number of localities must pay a compensation to customers for failing to supply them with a number of goods. The supply of goods in Hanoi in recent days reflected a big effort on the part of sectors and echelons, including the commercial sector. Would you please discuss that effort?

Answer: As compared with other localities, Hanoi is a unit with the largest supply target--over 1 million people--and with very complex and varied supply criteria. Besides, we must meet the armed forces' norms, serve international customers, take care of supplementary meals and meals for night-shift workers. That is why the volume of goods, which Hanoi ensures to supply, is very large. Hanoi needs to be supplied a monthly average of 2,000 tons of pork, 1,000 tons of fish, and 1 million liters of fish sauce.... We have had the advantage of being helped by the central echelon, sectors and localities to meet that need with priority allocations of goods. Nevertheless, due to slow production growth and reduced production in some sectors, and to a lack of means of transportation, the allocation of goods by superior echelons and the shipment of these goods to Hanoi were rather fraught with difficulties. To cope with that situation, on the one hand, we resolved to properly receive the goods allocated by the central echelon. According to regulations, supplying sectors must deliver their goods in Hanoi, but since they frequently fail to do so, we must organize the transportation of these goods by ourselves from faraway places, such as Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Quang Ninh, etc. On the other hand, we have purchased more goods outside the required quotas at mutually agreed upon prices, and exploited local industrial capabilities. We have used a number of authorized goods to barter directly with the localities or provinces for other goods. In this respect, we have been allowed by the state to compensate for the difference in prices in order to ensure supply to cadres, workers, and civil servants--a difference that involved very large amounts of money. For instance, pork was purchased at an obligated price of an average 22 dong per kilogram of live weight, while agreed upon price (which has been readjusted twice in Hanoi in recent days) exceeded 50 dong. At the same time, the state sold to cadres,

workers and civil servants on the basis of norms 1 kg of dressed meat at the stable price of 3 dong. Or, monosodium glutamate was purchased at the retail price of about 300 dong per kilogram in order to be sold to cadres, workers and civil servants at 15 dong, etc. In recent days, in addition to the volume of goods allocated by the central echelon and purchased in the localities at obligation prices, we have also purchased at agreed upon prices over 1,000 tons of pork, 1/2 the volume of soap, 1/6 that of sugar, and 100 percent that of monosodium glutamate already sold, etc. However, the goods were acquired not in a steady manner, and in sufficient quantities for proper supply according to norms, because of low-level industrial and agricultural production in our country, and also because of a lack of coordination and synchronization between the purchasing sectors, still unable to remove promptly impeding procedures and practices, and to adjust to reality.

Question: Precisely because at present our production has not measured up to consumption, and because state control over the sources of goods is still limited, there are proposals that the state pay the difference in prices on a number of goods, in cash and directly to consumers. According to you, how should the supply question be tackled, and what will Hanoi do in the days to come in this respect?

Answer: In my opinion, both the regulated supply of a number of goods according to norms and at stable prices and the compensatory payment are aimed at stabilizing the existence of cadres, army men, workers and civil servants, at a time when our country is in the first phase of the transition to socialism, with many intricate changes in prices in the marketplace. As a matter of fact, the steady supply in Hanoi in recent times has had a decisive effect on ensuring a stable livelihood for cadres, workers, and civil servants, and a definite effect on stabilizing prices on the free market. Nearly all goods with stable distribution provided no substantial changes in prices on the free market. On the contrary, other goods generated fairly big changes in prices along with fastrising trends. That is why I believe that to ensure the supply of nine goods, according to norms and at stable prices--as we do now--is necessary. The sectors, echelons, and localities must create conditions for them to control the sources of goods, and ensure adequate supply of goods according to norms and at stable prices to cadres, workers and civil servants. Only in case no other alternative is possible will they resort to compensatory cash payments, and that must be done promptly. Besides, the situation at present--shortages of goods, a fairly big volume of cash in circulation on the free market--easily induces speculators to hoard up those goods not subjected to regulated supply. Therefore, we believe that it may be proper to initiate a regulated distribution at retail prices of a determined amount of some essential commodities which cadres, workers and civil servants need, such as T-shirts, towels, bicycle parts, etc. At the same time, measures against speculating on and hoarding goods must be strengthened. For proper supplies, it is important to organize properly the purchase and control of available goods. At present, the people still hold a fairly big reservoir of goods. For instance, recently in Hanoi while levels of pork purchase was still low, privately owned meat stands in various markets continued to display more meat. A low-level of

purchases was caused, not only by slow production growth, but also by shortages of cash, supplies and goods needed for barter, occasionally badly adjusted purchasing prices, improper purchasing organization, poor condition of transportation, and lax market management. That is why close coordination between various sectors is needed. And most important is the need for strict leadership and guidance on the part of party committee echelons and administration officials at various levels, toward carrying out correctly the recent regulations of the party Central Committee and the government.

With that in mind, our sector is making an effort to step up the purchase and control of available goods during the last months of the year, striving with determination to ensure an adequate supply of goods to cadres, workers and civil servants, according to norms and at stable prices.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BIG BOOST FOR EXPORT MARINE PRODUCTS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Marine Products Export Sector Achieves 84.5 Percent of 1982 Plan in 9 Months"]

[Text] (VNA) As of the end of September, the marine products sector has achieved an export value equal to 84.5 percent of the 1982 plan, and to 144 percent as compared with last year's corresponding period.

With the inclusion of small-scale local exports, the total national figure on marine products export has reached 140 percent of the 1982 plan.

Since Long An and Dong Thap have organized properly the catch and purchase of blue lobsters, which exists in fairly large quantities in these two provinces, their foreign currency earnings were high, reaching 372 percent and 272 percent of their annual plans respectively. The export of marine products in Dong Nai, Hau Giang and Nghia Binh Provinces has reached from 107 percent to 169 percent of their annual plans.

Since they have paid attention to guiding the exploitation of marine products with high economic value, the five provinces of Tien Giang, Quang Nam-Danang, Binh Tri Thien, Cuu Long and Minh Hai have nearly achieved their annual plans on export.

Many refrigeration enterprises of Minh Hai, Hau Giang and Nghia Binh Provinces have repaired and properly maintained their freezers, and reorganized their production processes, therefore, saving on raw shrimps and increasing the quality of A1 shrimps by from 60 percent to 85 percent.

This year especially, fishing provinces in the north have concentrated on guiding cooperatives and fishermen to take marine products which have high economic value such as shrimps and squid...so that supplies can be imported in support for expanded production. The shrimp season goes from October 1982 through March 1983. Haiphong, Quang Ninh and Nghe Tinh Provinces are encouraging fishermen to restore and develop the use of three-layer nets to catch shrimps for export. This year, Quang Ninh has strived to earn over \$300,000 from the export of marine products. The figure for Nghe Tinh is over \$200,000. As a first step, Thai Binh has frozen 1 ton of shrimps for export. The marine products sector is guiding the provinces to develop their existing material bases and capabilities with a view to catching marine products with high export value, striving to reach and exceed the 1982 plan in terms of export value.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BLACK MARKET IN HAIPHONG DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "Market Management in Haiphong"]

[Text] In Haiphong, market management has not been given appropriate or constant attention. The number of private merchants and dishonest merchants selling smuggled goods has risen strongly at all markets, wharves and bus depots and along sidewalks. For this reason, private merchants have the strength to raise prices. Occasionally, the market management committees or cadres from the tax office conduct inspections and issue reminders at the large markets and to a number of large merchants; only then do they post the approved prices at their counters. But, as soon as tax cadres leave, they post their own prices or sell their goods at very high prices without posting any price list.

Many tailor shops and bicycle repair shops along the streets and sidewalks charge whatever the market will bear. There are thousands of persons who specialize in selling smuggled goods and marketing stolen socialist property, the majority of whom are at the Iron Market on Quang Trung Street and along the streets around the port. The number of private merchants, merchants specializing in smuggled goods and persons who steal and market state property is very large; they have caused chaos regarding prices and caused a lack of social order and security.

It is suggested that the municipal party committee and the municipal people's committee take steps to guide the market management and public security sectors in fulfilling their functions with a view toward putting an end to the disruption of prices on the market and increasing the sources of tax revenue, thereby helping to stabilize prices and the standard of living of manual workers, civil servants and the laboring people while stabilizing social order and security.

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CSO: 4209/58

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

FOREST PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT--Lang Son Province purchased more than 1,000 tons of forest products for export valued at over 37 million dong, including anise flower, tung oil, ginger, ba kich [Morinda officinalis], moc nhi [cat's ear mushroom], rattan, geckos, etc. Its export general corporation has organized a purchasing network in 10 districts and cities, including 20 stations located in the areas having precious forest products. It has been closely working with the sectors concerned to manage the market, to know the crop schedules, to control the sources of goods, to keep goods for exchanges and cash ready and to concentrate on quickly and neatly purchasing goods for export. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 82 p 1] 5598

WOOLEN EMBROIDERIES--Since the beginning of the year, the Haiphong Woolen Embroidery Corporation has produced 54,000 sets of bed sheets and 170,000 pairs of embroidered shoe tips for export, thus achieving more than 77 percent of the goal set in its plan for the entire year. All handicraft cooperatives have signed product contracts, adopted rational reward-punishment procedures and encouraged laborers to work enthusiastically to enhance product quality. In addition to making goods for export by the central administration, the corporation also produces the lines of goods needed for selling to other localities. Since the beginning of the year, it has trained 5,000 workers in making embroideries using white thread and for the first time had 15,000 knitwear suits made. [Text] [Ibid.]

EXPORT OF BANANAS--By the end of September, Hai Hung Province has exported more than 1,300 tons of bananas, thus exceeding the assigned goal and tripling the 1981 figure. This year, as the crop is good, its export general corporation has actively readied nitrate fertilizer for exchanges and set up purchasing stations in every village to make it convenient for sellers. Purchasing teams acquired enough bags and wrapping paper to ensure immediate packing. From the beginning of August to the end of September, the corporation purchased a quantity of bananas greater than the total purchases in 1981. Tu Loc District, which sold 500 tons of bananas, led the province in terms of the quantity of bananas sold, which actually exceeded the total quantity of bananas exported by the province in 1981. [Text] [Ibid.]

AGRICULTURE

OVERCOMING AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION SHORTCOMINGS URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Kien Giang: Overcome Shortcomings in the Movement of Agricultural Cooperativization"]

[Text] (VNA) Due to lax control on the part of many committee echelons, the sectors have not fulfilled their responsibilities in applying socialist transformation to agriculture, and as a result, in recent years the movement of agricultural cooperativization in Kien Giang has experienced slow growth, uneven quality, and a high percentage of weak collectives. Since the beginning of this year, in an effort to overcome that situation Kien Giang Province has redefined the purposes, aims and focuses of the transformation task for 1982 and the coming years, striving to strengthen and develop production collectives, and using this as momentum to push the movement to move ahead.

In coordination with the political movement to carry out the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, and with the campaign to educate party members and the masses about ideology, and to encourage them to fulfill their tasks, the province has grouped the districts into four zones. Each zone receives concrete guidelines on how to mobilize the masses, and how to organize cooperativization, using Giong Rieng District as pilot center. The province has sent cadres into that district to help it reclaim control of the land situation, the polarization of classes, and the changes in political views among the masses in recent times, with a view to guiding the strengthening of weak collectives and the development of new ones. At present, the entire province has over 900 production collectives--an increase of 290 units over 1981--nearly 650 of which are concentrated into the 3 districts of Giong Rieng, Go Quao and Chau Thanh.

The province has also held meetings to review the new contracting process applied by 7 production collectives of Tan Hiep A (Tan Hiep District) village to the 1981-82 winter-spring season, and has supervised the extension of agricultural product contracting to 776 collectives during the 1982 summer-autumn and 10th-month seasons. The province has selected the two villages of Mong Tho (Chau Thanh District) and Song Thai (An Bien District) as pilot centers for an investigation into the land and social situation, and the findings will be used to adjust the distribution of lands to farmers, in support for agricultural transformation in the time to come. The

province is holding a training class on agricultural technique for 300 cadres from the Giong Rieng pilot district, while continuing to train agricultural technical personnel for the two districts of Tan Hiep and Chau Thanh, using this as a basis for guiding farmers to grasp intensive cultivation to increase crop yield, and to step up agricultural cooperativization.

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AGRICULTURE

CONTRACTUAL QUOTA SYSTEM IN AGRICULTURE REVIEWED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 9, Sep 82 pp 7-11

[Text]

Editor's Note: The final product contractual quota system, introduced in 1980 by the agricultural co-operatives in northern Vietnam, particularly in the area around Haiphong City (See Vietnam Courier Nos. 2 and 3 — 1981), has, by instruction of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, been popularized to the whole country since early 1981. After one year of application, it has had good results: favoured by climatic conditions, this system has made it possible for the country to obtain an increase of 900,000 tons of paddy; thanks to it the winter 1981 — spring 1982 crop was also a success (See "A Bumper Crop in Hai Hau" in issue No. 8 of Vietnam Courier).

This investigation, following another one entitled "Contractual Quota System in Rice Cultivation in Haiphong" published in the previous issue, No. 8, 1982, by Huu Tho, will show what remains to be done to improve this system.

The application of the final product contractual quota system to each group of farmers and each individual farmer has been closely guided. After one year of application, many conferences have been held in the whole country (Haiphong, Quy Nhon, Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Nam Ninh province, Hue) to review this work. At the central level agronomists have organized many symposiums in this respect and meetings have been held in all districts and co-operatives.

The Fifth Party Congress assessed that the contractual quota system is a driving force behind agricultural production; it stressed that the errors and shortcomings in the guidance of this work should be corrected in time, and requested that a policy on this system should be implemented and applied by the agricultural co-operatives to all crops, not merely to rice, and to animal husbandry and handicrafts. To assess the result of the application of this system, I visited many co-op-

tives in the districts of Cam Binh, Tu Loc and Chau Giang (Hai Hung province), Kien Xuong (Thai Binh province), Hoai Duc (on the outskirts of Hanoi). I made the acquaintance of many farmers and cadres to hear their opinions. Many co-operatives have applied the system since the very beginning; others maintained a cautious attitude, waiting for the results achieved in other co-operatives.

Good Points

What struck me most is the unity of view of co-op members and cadres on the correctness of the policy of broadening the final product contractual quota system to individual farmers and groups of farmers. It has the following advantages:

1. Labour is used in a better way and working hours are increased. All the farmers are concerned about the quality of their work, particularly those they have

contracted.

2. The land is carefully prepared. It no longer lies fallow; even the smallest plots are cultivated. Receiving abundant manure, the soil is more fertile.

3. Intensive cultivation is applied and planting time guaranteed. Better care and more manure are given to the ricefields.

4. Saving is made in seed preparation and workdays; the gathering of crops is more careful (no squandering of paddy, good threshing).

5. Thanks to this, food production in all the co-operatives I visited has visibly increased.

Unlike the time of "work contract", there are now many carefully tended fields after application of the final product contractual quota system; previously only intensive cultivation fields had a high production while the other fields produced a low yield. The president of the People's Committee of Tu Loc district told me: "This is a good omen. What we want is not a few fields of high yield but all of them. This can be obtained only by good and persevering work."

Encouraged by the new system, the weak co-operatives have become good, and the good ones better. The manager of Cam Binh co-operative (Hai Hung province), famous for its intensive farming, informed me that his co-operative wavered for one year before applying the new system; now he

1. Of the eight jobs in rice production, five are taken up by the co-operative: soil preparation (ploughing and harrowing by tractors or draught animals of the co-operative); irrigation and drainage by motor pumps or hand scoops; selection of seeds; preparation of fertilizers; supply of insecticides; while the other three are done by the co-op members and their families: transplanting of rice seedlings; tending; and harvesting.

recognizes that never before have his co-op members done such good work as at present. Formerly, it was difficult to urge the farmers to grow two or three rice plants in one tuft; now they do that in a self-imposed manner and the yield increase is obvious."

Errors and Shortcomings

Before making the investigation, I paid particular attention to errors and shortcomings, problems which need to be solved to perfect the new contractual quota system.

As pointed out in many reviewing conferences, the main errors and shortcomings are: the production rate fixed in the contract is low; the rice fields are parcelled out; management is not satisfactory, "blank cheques" are even given to the contracted farmers; the distribution of products is not rational; some material bases of the co-operatives are left uncared for; the collection of products leaves room for improvement...

I did my best to find the cause and degree of these shortcomings. Minh Dat, standing member of the Hanoi Party Committee, said in this respect: "Analysing the strengths and weaknesses of agricultural production, we must be objective: not all of them come from the new contractual quota system as the efficiency of the latter is subjected to the State plan, policies, climate, or the application of new techniques... The contract is only a link in the management of production, but a very important link."

He added that the new system is something very new; it will be fully effective only after many years of application and amendment.

It is in this spirit that I wish to delve deeper into an analysis of the shortcomings of this system and of the problems it is posing.

"Blank cheque" Contract

When the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee issued the instruction to popularize the new system all over the country,

it did not fail to remind the co-operatives that they should not apply the "blank cheque" contract as this is not the spirit of co-operation, but the redistribution of land to individual peasants.

In all the co-operatives where I conducted the investigation, responsible cadres told me: "We have seen no 'blank cheque' in the whole chain of production, but have seen it in some link of this chain."

As we are at a stage when agriculture has been collectivized and organized according to the socialist system, each province, district or co-operative works with an orientation, a plan and technical and economic norms.

In a contract there must always be two parties, the maker and the performer. Here the maker is the co-operative, the collective, and the performer, the group of farmers or individual farmers. The performer must pledge himself to execute the clauses of the contract in *determined conditions*, that is, they undertake to fulfil and even overfulfil the provisions of the contract, while the maker must see to the supply of water, seed and fertilizer. As this is understood, to give "blank cheque" in a contract would mean, as a responsible cadre in Thai Binh province told me: "You can do what you like, I don't care a bit provided, after the harvest, you deliver to me the quantity of paddy as agreed upon."

This has fortunately not happened in this area because the co-operatives have a lot of experience in the execution of the plan of production and technical norms; that is why when making a contract, the co-op managers have all this in mind. Only we must admit that the degree of execution of these jobs is not the same in all regions. For example in Hai Hung province where the level of management is quite high, 67% of the co-operatives are weak in planning; they are good at fulfilling the plan of production and contracting loans from the bank, but weak in the mobilization of manpower and execution of the financial program. Economic and tech-

nical norms, bases for planning work, are not scientifically set, and when necessary not readjusted in time.

Besides, at present, objectively speaking, there are many difficulties which prevent the contract maker (the co-operative) from honouring all the provisions in the contract, for instance: guaranteeing the time of delivery and quantity of chemical fertilizer supplied to the co-op farmers. In this case the higher level must give "blank cheque" to the co-operative, and the co-operative must in turn give "blank cheque" to the farmers, that is it will let them work as they like in the link of production (say manuring) entrusted to them.

If "blank cheque" is understood in this way, it would not necessarily affect the final product contract at present (or the "work contract" formerly).

To end with "blank cheque" contract, efforts should be made to raise the level of planning, beginning with the guarantee of technical and economic norms, that is to improve the links of economic management of the co-operative that are outside the contract. This involves the improvement of economic management in the whole country and overcoming our present weak points in the production of energy and chemicals (affecting irrigation and manuring work, etc.).

Besides these factors, the raising of the ability of execution of the cadres is also very important to do away with the shortcomings of "blank cheque" contract and others.

Improvement of the Management of the Plan

Having dealt with the weaknesses of the *elaboration* of the plan, let us now speak of the weak points of the *management* of this plan.

The plan of agricultural production, particularly rice, has many links. To execute this plan satis-

factorily is to harmonize these links in order to develop their efficiency to the utmost. In the contractual system, a number of links are carried out by the collective, others by groups of farmers (generally a family) or by individual farmers. Above all, the co-operative must see to the good execution of all these links and not those undertaken by the collective alone. It must not let its members do as they think fit, provided they deliver all the products they have contracted for.

First, to facilitate the execution of the work, it is forbidden to parcel out the ricefields. As the ricefields are divided into small plots and the farmers are free to grow as many varieties of rice as they like, tilling and irrigation — which are the work taken up by the co-operative — are difficult to carry out (as the rice strains imported from many countries are heterogeneous, thus affecting their simultaneous growth and the harvesting time). Failing to guarantee the harmonious execution of these links is not good.

In the co-operatives at Tu Loc and Cam Binh districts, I observed the dissolution of many seed breeding teams. There are now 23 teams against 51 teams previously at Tu Loc and 23 against 37 teams at Cam Binh. But the rice plants in these two districts grow luxuriantly. It transpires that the co-op members who are all anxious for their final products, have paid great attention to the selection of seeds. Many seed breeding teams are not up to their task (they do not select good seeds and have no good storehouse), and are discredited by the farmers who go and find good seeds by themselves, resulting in the luxuriance of the ricefields but difference in the growing time of the riceplants (as the rice strains are not homogeneous), thus creating the difficulties mentioned above.

This is also due to the shortcomings of the co-operatives which do not stimulate the seed breeding teams to fulfil their task. From this we draw the conclusion that the co-operative must consolidate all its specialized teams (irrigation,

tilling, seed selection, manuring, pest control) if it wants to do good work.

We can see clearly the role of the district authorities who are eager to encourage the co-operatives to execute the five links in the chain of production under their charge; and this depends a great deal on the district agricultural service.

At a meeting attended by the co-op managers of Cam Binh district and cadres of various services of this district, the co-operatives extolled the work of the district supply service which sent them chemical fertilizers in required quantities in time. The head of Cau Ghe pumping station, the first of its kind in the North, was pleased to find that since the application of the product contract, the irrigation teams have paid more attention to the ditch network, thus meeting the requirement of the co-operatives in water. For his part, the head of the district tractor station was uneasy as he had to request the co-operatives to strengthen their seed breeding teams so that the latter could select more homogeneous seeds to save work for the mechanical tilling teams: in the last rice crop, as the co-op members have changed the rice strains of their free will, the tractors had to move frequently from one field to another, thus entailing a consumption of 13.5 kilograms of fuel per hectare instead of 12.5 kilograms as previously. In this way, all the technical branches of the district (not only the tractor station, material supplying service, pumping station, but also the bank, financial service, planning service) can draw useful lessons. This is an effective way of improving the style of work of the cadres of the district as well as at grassroots level, to enhance the efficiency of the contractual quota system.

Improvement of Distribution of Products

In the application of the new contractual system, a problem has arisen, that of the working capacity of the cadres of the co-operative, particularly the technicians working in the specialized teams (irrigation,

seed breeding teams, etc.). There are many manifestations that cadres of these teams do not do their work satisfactorily as they also have to tend the fields contracted by their families. This is quite comprehensible because they work in specialized teams but are also toiling peasants who help their families farm their land in order to eke out their income. As the wages paid them as technicians have not been raised, they feel they are disadvantaged compared with what they earn by working for their families. It is necessary to remedy this state of affairs.

During my investigation, I found that the contractual system is only applied to rice production and not to other economic activities of the co-operative. At Cam Binh, in animal husbandry and other branches such as the smithy, carpentry and brick making, the co-operatives still apply the "work contract" system (which consists of giving a determined number of work-points to work finished regardless of its quality). This method of evaluation of work is not correct as the wages paid to handicraft people are often higher than those earned by the rice producers, while their work is lighter. This leads to an unfair distribution of products in the co-operative. As has been rightly pointed out in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, it is necessary to study the possibility of broadening the contractual quota system to all collective agricultural units. People have told me: "Some cadres of the commune and co-operative are not pleased with this method, because at present they dispose of a "work-day fund" in cash or paddy which allow them to hire labourers to work in their place in such public utility work as road, cultural house or cemetery building. Or course, this fund in cash or in kind derives from the products distributed to them after each crop. The wages they receive as non-productive workers are in direct proportion to the number of work-points given by the co-operative (they are high if the total of work-points are high). Now should the work-points be withdrawn from other branches of activities to be on a level with the rice producers, it is possible that their wages (as non-productive workers)

would be reduced. But in my opinion, they are over anxious: if the distribution of products is fair in the co-operative (distribution in proportion to the work done), be they productive or non-productive workers, be they rice growers or artisans, their interests would not be injured as long as they do their job well. However, this is a ticklish problem which needs to be studied and solved, after long experience and discussion with the co-op members.

Technical and Material Bases of the Co-operatives

I have heard someone complain: "It is good to apply the contractual quota system, but the material and technical bases of the co-operatives are left unused; this is a waste."

To see whether this complaint was well-founded, I discovered that according to the reports of various services of Hai Hung province connected with agriculture such as statistics, finance, banking, in the year when the contractual system was applied, each co-operative netted an additional income of 50,000 dong, after costs, to establish and develop its material and technical bases: consolidation of irrigation work, expansion and repair of the ditch network to bring water to the fields. After three crops in which the system has been applied, Hoai Duc district (outskirts of Hanoi) has been able to farm three more hectares of land. In 1981, Tu Loc district brought a new area of 50 hectares under cultivation.

With such an increase in income, the co-operatives can buy and repair a great number of pumps and insecticide sprayers; Hoai Duc district has bought 1,000 new sprayers. Improved carts have quickly increased in number. In Hong Phuc co-operative (Hai Hung province) each household has a cart of its own.

The number of draught animals has been increased, too: in Hoai Duc district, 300 buffaloes and oxen have been bought by the co-operatives and over 2,000 by peasants' families. A co-operative in

Hai Hung province has bought a dozen buffaloes. Where care is taken of draught animals, they grow fat; where they are left uncared for (the contracting farmers don't care a straw for these help-mates and compel them to over-work), the animals are thin or die in great number (in Cam Vu commune, Hai Hung province, up to 17 draught animals perished in this way). Thus we can see that with the contractual system, the material and technical bases of the co-operative are developed and consolidated. Conversely, the area of pigsties has shrunk. For instance, in Tu Loc district each co-operative rears only some hundred pigs instead of one thousand as before, and requires thus a small area of pigsties, as after the application of the new system, the porkers are reared in the co-op members' families; only sows and pig sires are tended by the co-operatives. The rest of the pigsties have been demolished and the bricks salvaged to build crèches and schools. However, there are co-operatives which are waiting for new decisions in this matter.

The drying yards are in the same situation. Formerly each co-operative had many of them when the harvesting was taken up by production brigades which used them collectively. Now the crops are reaped separately by each co-op member's family which threshes them in its own yard. In some co-operatives the drying yards are now used to build artisan's workshop or put at the disposal of seed breeding teams (26 co-operatives in Tu Loc district and 25 in Cam Binh district); but many yards are misused by the co-op members as seed beds or for brick making. Sometimes, even the tiles covering these yards are stolen.

In many co-operatives, the threshing machines remain unused, not because they no more meet the requirement of the new contractual system, but because of lack of electricity and a new regulation for use. Such small machines as the 12 H.P. "Lotus" tractor are moth-balled for shortage of spare parts, not as the consequence of the contractual system.

In a word, the application of this system does not entail the reduction of the number of material and technical bases of the co-operatives, though many of them no longer meet the new requirements

and need to be transformed for better use.

Delivery of Products

In the regions where I conducted the investigation, I observed arrears of crops delivered by the farmers to the co-operatives. This debt accounts for 2% of production. Though not much affected, Cam Binh district has failed to deliver 661 tons of paddy to the State out of the yearly quota of 80,000 tons. But in the whole province of Hai Hung, this debt amounts to 2.8%.

This state of things has long existed, not just from the time of the application of the new contract. The reason is that, as the co-op members are allowed to carry the whole harvest to their houses, they have more conditions to be insolvent.

In Hai Hung province 2.3% of these debts are newly contracted but not all of them derive from the contractual system: there are debts owed by animal breeders who fail to deliver meat to the State, but the co-operative has converted these debts into paddy at the rate of 4 kilograms of paddy for one kilogram of meat; there are also debts contracted by failure to deliver subsidiary food crops and they too are converted into paddy at the ration of three kilograms of subsidiary food crop for one kilogram of paddy. However, a debt in paddy does exist. The reasons are:

— The co-operative does not satisfactorily run all the links of the chain of production; it fails to execute the contract signed with higher levels and some of its members retain the quantity of paddy deducted from the part of the quota the co-operative does not deliver to the State.

— As a result of the delay in the distribution of products, some co-operatives cannot reward or penalize their members for the fulfilment of their plan of delivery. Pending the solution of this problem, the co-op members retain the part of reward which should be granted them.

— In some localities, due to the delay in banking operations, the co-operatives do not have cash to pay their wages, the co-op members keep back a quantity of paddy as security. In the others, pending the payment of debts the State has contracted with the co-op members (debts owed for the supply of

meat, jute to the State and the food which the State sends to industrial crop regions), they retain some quantity of paddy for further deduction.

—Some families which are spendthrift and insolvent, squander their paddy and run into debt (they say that the debts owed to the co-operative are not binding). This situation is more serious when the co-operative cadres and Party members are not exemplary in the delivery of crops.

An analysis of this delay in delivery should be made to see whether it is caused by the new contractual system, and if this is affirmative, whether it is the fault of the collectivity or the co-op members. In any case this situation is not serious thanks to the good political consciousness and sense of responsibility of the co-op members.

Many measures have been taken to put an end to this state of things: early elaboration of the plan of distribution of crops to enable the production brigades to calculate beforehand the quantity of paddy obtained by each household and its food delivery; timely planning of collection of product by the co-operative on the basis of each tuft of riceplants gathered and each spell of sunny weather; setting up of crop collecting teams in each production brigade.

Help Given to Needy Families

When the distribution of products is made on the basis of the work done, we recognize the fact that there is a discrepancy between the incomes earned by the co-op members' families derived from the importance and quality of the work done. In my investigation conducted in many co-operatives in Hai Hung and Thai Binh provinces, I found that this discrepancy is twice as much in some families than in others. But after complete examination, this is not entirely a result of the contractual system, as there is also a discrepancy in the payment of wages for different kinds of work, and the producers of the most important food, rice, are not properly stimulated. With regard to the contractual system it is affected by the situation of small families

which have little or no capacity to work. For instance, the family of a young couple in Cam Binh district: yesterday, it had a great working capacity, but now meets with difficulties as the husband is ill and the wife pregnant.

To solve this problem, we must not return to the old form of egalitarian distribution, but call for mutual love and assistance between members of the same co-operative. Under the socialist regime, it is necessary to distribute goods in proportion to the work done and, as many co-operatives have done, to grant allowances to needy families through the "social assistance fund" or to give them light work to do to eke out their living. With regard to the families of war invalids and war martyrs, they are helped by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Women's Union.

Conclusion

The final product contractual quota system is a motive force boosting agricultural production as shown over the last year. But whatever may be its importance, this system is only a link in the management of the co-operative. To raise the efficiency of this system, it is necessary to improve all the links of this managerial work, namely, doing the planning work well and executing satisfactorily the plan of each stage of rice production and other work in the co-operative. Fixing norms was done as early as 1960 and has improved year after year, but at present these norms are lacking in many co-operatives. Better management must be enforced not only by the co-operative but also by the district authorities and higher echelons. In this work, the choice of good cadres is of prime importance.

The contractual system speeds up the improvement of agricultural technique (selection of new seeds, pest control, increase in the supply of fertilizer, development of irrigation work), to boost agricultural production. A good management will create favourable conditions for the application of the new contractual system which in turn will give a strong boost to technical improvement. Thus we can say that the new system is a catalyst accelerating the improvement of management of agricultural production.

HUU THO

AGRICULTURE

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NORTH, SOUTH VIETNAM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Owing to an average and heavy rainfall over the recent past, there has been enough water for rice plants to blossom in a number of localities in North Vietnam. Heavy rains have flooded certain rice areas in the six provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and Thanh Hoa. People in these areas have concentrated their pumping capacities on drawing off water to narrow down the flooded surface gradually.

The main 10th-month rice crop has been blossoming and putting forth well-rounded grains whenever weather conditions are favorable (sunny days and foggy nights). The rice area damaged by leafhoppers has decreased in a large measure. According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 October, the provinces have harvested the early 10th-month rice crop on 24,000 hectares representing 1.8 percent of the total cultivated area and a decrease of 51,000 hectares compare with the same period last year. The various localities are trying to harvest the crop as soon as it has ripened in order to have enough time to plow and harrow the soil for the winter cultivation season.

The northern provinces have harvested the fall rice crop on 51,000 hectares representing 75.2 percent of the [total] cultivated area. This year the area where the crop has been completely lost is not worth mentioning and the productivity and volume of production of the fall rice crop are fairly good because the weather conditions have proven favorable, with few instances of heavy rainfall and flood.

However, heavy rains fell in a number of localities over the recent past, which has made it impossible to plow and harrow the wet soil and has thus affected the sowing and growing tempo for the early winter plants such as corn and sweet potato. The various localities in North Vietnam have performed the sowing and planting task on only 10,717 hectares--that is, 41,000 hectares less than the same period last year. They are preparing over 800,000 tons of organic fertilizer for the cultivation of winter crops, plowing and harrowing 26,000 hectares for seed sowing and tilling 22,000 hectares of fields reserved for the 5th-month crop. Moreover, cooperatives are planting breeding azolla on 61 hectares prior to disseminating it elsewhere. There is a shortage of breeding azolla in many localities.

In the near future, the northern provinces will have to arrange a time schedule and manpower rationally to harvest the early 10th-month fields quickly and neatly. A plan must be drawn up to select seeds for the next crop and initiatives must be taken to prevent and control drought to protect the main 10th-month rice crop which is blossoming and putting forth well-rounded grains. Urgent efforts must be made to fulfill the plan to sow and grow early winter plants such as corn, sweet potato, soybeans and watermelons; it is necessary to inspect and make adequate preparations about draft power, materials and fertilizer for the 1982-83 winter-spring season and precautions must be taken to protect domestic animals from the cold weather in the winter months.

The southern provinces are continuing to speed up the sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop and have achieved 92.2 percent of the planned area norm. Failing to fulfill the planned area norm are some localities such as Dong Thap with only 90.4 percent, An Giang 85.7 percent and Nghia Binh 83.3 percent. A number of provinces such as Dong Nai, Ben Tre, Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh are still far behind the planned area norm for the 10th-month rice crop while other have fulfilled 90 percent or more of the planned area norm.

Some 82.2 percent of the area grown with the summer-fall rice crop has been harvested by various localities, with the provinces from Thuan Hai southward harvesting 84.5 percent of their cultivated areas. The provinces of Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Song Be, Tay Ninh and An Giang have finished harvesting the summer-fall rice crop but Dong Nai, Kien Giang and Ben Tre have been slow in harvesting. Many localities are concentrating efforts on harvesting quickly the remaining summer-fall rice areas in order to have enough time to perform plowing and harrowing and to transplant the late 10th-month rice crop.

The yield of this year's summer-fall rice crop is rather bounteous--with 32.2, 30, 29.36 and 28.26 quintals per hectare in Hau Giang, Minh Hai, An Giang and Dong Thap respectively.

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AGRICULTURE

GRAIN OBLIGATION OVERFULFILLED IN DAC LAC

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] This year the average yield of the winter-spring rice crop across Dac Lac Province is 27.56 quintals per hectare--3.25 quintals more than last year's winter-spring crop. The gross output of the winter-spring rice crop this year amounts to nearly 24,000 tons--nearly 3,600 tons more than last year's winter-spring crop. The high-yielding districts are Ko Rong Ana with 37.7 quintals per hectare, Ko Rong Buc with 36.6 quintals per hectare and Ko Rong Bong with 30.2 quintals per hectare. As of 15 September, the collection of obligation grain from the winter-spring crop fulfilled 103 percent of the plan norm. The grain collection norm was surpassed in many areas such as Lac District with 698 tons representing nearly 200 percent of the norm, Dac Min District with 177 tons representing 118 percent of the plan norm, Ko Rong Ana District with 900 tons fulfilling 112.5 percent of the plan norm and Dac Nong District with 226 tons fulfilling 113 percent of the plan norm.

The paddy tax collection throughout the province has fulfilled 100.56 percent of the plan norm, showing an increase of 50 tons over the winter-spring season last year. The amount collected are 132 tons in Lac District, 51 tons in Dac Min District, 84 tons in Dac Nong District and 200 tons in Ko Rong Ana District. Ko Rong Pach and Ma Drac Districts have nearly fulfilled the assigned plan while E H'Leo District has delivered a certain amount of paddy tax though not entrusted with any collection plan.

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AGRICULTURE

FISHING ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Over the past 9 months, the three provinces of Nghia Binh, Cuu Long and Minh Hai caught over 88,000 tons of marine products, purchased 25,600 tons and overfulfilled the 1982 plan norm for marine product export. Nghia Binh Province caught 25,600 tons of marine products representing 102.4 percent of the plan norm, purchased 6,547 tons representing 100.6 percent of the plan norm, fulfilled 107.3 percent of the whole yearly plan for the exportation of marine products and delivered to the central level twice as many goods as in the same period last year. Minh Hai Province obtained 46,800 tons representing 117 percent of the plan norm and purchased 15,390 tons fulfilling 128.2 percent of the whole yearly plan. Cuu Long Province caught 15,950 tons representing 145 percent of the plan norm and purchased 3,661 tons fulfilling 104.6 percent of the whole yearly plan.

Production conditions in the first 9 months of this year were still marked by many difficulties as in the previous ones, namely, a shortage of materials, equipment, gasoline and oil and the breakdown of old ships and boats. . . The provinces have properly implemented purchase and export policies, boldly innovated management and guidance methods and applied the system of end-product contract with each ship and boat and within state-operated installations and also collectives. The provinces have considered it important to catch marine products in order to be able to import materials and equipment for self-sufficiency in reequipping their fishing industry and to overcome production difficulties. Apart from the above-mentioned three provinces, others such as Phu Khanh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ben Tre, Binh Tri Thien, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Dong Nai, Quang Ninh and Thai Binh and Haiphong City and certain army units have also carried out fishing, nearly fulfilling the whole yearly plan norms and achieving an increase from 3 to 78 percent over the same period last year.

Many provinces have paid attention to applying technical progress in organizing concentrated fishing during the appropriate seasons and in catching marine products on the open sea, along the shores and in three water layers--upper, middle and bottom; they have restored and developed handicrafts, improved tools, expanded the method of using encircling nets with lead devices and dragging three nets at the same time and organized the catching of shrimp for export.

9332

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AGRICULTURE

ELECTRICITY BEING WASTED IN WATER CONSERVANCY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Tiep, the Ministry of Water Conservancy: "Electricity Is Still Being Wasted in Irrigation and Drainage Operations in Support of Agriculture"]

[Text] At the pump stations and the farmland water conservancy management corporations, there is an emulation movement to economize on raw materials, fuel, supplies and other production costs. The farmland water conservancy systems that use electric pumps are intensifying the movement to economize on electricity in order to increase the efficiency of project use, reduce production costs and support agricultural production well. We would like to express a few opinions concerning the matter of economizing on electricity in irrigation and drainage operations.

Electricity costs: today, the country has more than 17,000 electric pump stations at which more than 70,000 pumps of various types are in operation, the total rated capacity of which exceeds 300,000 kilowatts. The realities of management over many years have shown that the cost of providing electricity to support irrigation and drainage operations constitutes 50 to 60 percent of total production costs. Calculated per hectare of land, the average annual cost to an area being irrigated or drained by electric pumps is 850 to 1,100 dong per hectare, of which 600 to 650 dong represent the cost of electricity per hectare. The quantity of electricity that is consumed each year on the land that is irrigated and drained by electric pumps is very large and the cost of providing this electricity amounts to hundreds of millions of dong. If we economized on electricity, we could significantly reduce the production costs within agriculture.

The distribution and use of electricity within the systems of electric pump stations: electricity is a very important factor in the pumping of water in agricultural production in many areas of the country. However, the distribution and use of electricity have long been marked by many shortcomings and the waste of both electricity and water is rather widespread. For this reason, many farmland water conservancy systems that irrigate and drain fields by means of electric pumps operate with low efficiency. The main reason for this is the

waste of water. The waste of water is due to several reasons: the farmland water conservancy systems do not have enough workers; the specialized and professional qualifications of their workers are still poor; they lack manual workers who have a high work grade and lack experienced management cadres; the number of farmland water conservancy units has been increased but the quality of these units is not good. Some farmland water conservancy units in some provinces are planning to disband or join capital construction units and are not managing the water in fields well. The management apparatus is still administrative and professional in nature and has restricted itself to the following style of management:

--At many places, the management of canal and ditch projects is not truly tight; in the process of utilizing projects, little attention is given to repairing them, especially to performing minor repairs and periodic repairs. Some projects that have been damaged have not been promptly repaired. Many pump stations are in need of repair or lack spare parts and are being operated at low efficiency (the efficiency of operation is 10 to 20 percent below their design capacity). Some localities are not properly guiding the implementation of regulations and codes and are still allowing gates to be opened and closed at anyone's convenience, thereby causing a waste of water.

--The management of water and the distribution of water are not based on quotas, consequently, the responsibility of management workers and of the farmland water conservancy units at agricultural cooperatives has not been increased. The coordination between the agriculture sector and the water conservancy sector has not been truly close cooperation at some times and places (water has not been supplied in keeping with the rate of transplanting, thereby prolonging the amount of time spent waiting in fields), as a result of which water has been wasted.

--In economic management, many farmland water conservancy corporations lack the conditions needed to establish cost accounting and are still operating on the basis of administrative management, as a result of which the state budget must annually compensate for losses. On the other hand, due to the impact of many natural factors, production costs are unstable but the main source of revenues, water conservancy charges, is not based on costs and cannot insure a balance between revenues and expenditures, thereby causing difficulties when making payment for electricity. The system of technical norms, labor, quotas, ceilings on the consumption of supplies, fuel, electricity and so forth either has not been firmly established or is not of high quality.

--At certain times and places, the management of the distribution of electricity in support of irrigation operations within the various farmland water conservancy systems has not been truly rational, as a result of which electricity has been wasted. At many times, the amount of electricity being supplied is not enough to operate all pumps at their design capacity. The periods of time when electricity is available are usually not suitable and are not long enough to meet the irrigation and drainage requirements. At many pump stations, pumps must operate at design capacity for 24 hours in a row in order to achieve the

proper level of water in the main canals that lead water to the branch canals and fields. In actuality, however, electricity is only supplied for 10 to 12 hours and then shut off for anywhere from 1 day to a few days. Therefore, the water that has been pumped into canals (which is less than the design capacity of canals) cannot be used, thereby causing both a waste of water and a waste of electricity. Then, every time water is pumped, it is necessary to pump a rather large head of water (for large pumps) within the canal, thereby wasting the drawing capacity of medium and small size pumps. As a result, the quantity of electricity consumed during the many pumpings is large but the quantity of water that is actually used to provide irrigation is small and the irrigating of fields takes a long time, thereby affecting the planting season. In recent years, due to the very irregular distribution of electricity, some fields had to be directly shifted from being irrigated to being drained. This situation not only wastes electricity and increases production costs, but also affects the plan for collecting water conservancy charges.

--The above mentioned situation concerning the distribution of electricity has also resulted in the failure to promptly drain water from many places, thereby causing fields planted with rice and subsidiary food crops to become inundated and waterlogged.

The characteristics of the farmland water conservancy systems show that the quantity of electricity that must be used to provide irrigation or drainage is dependent upon the amount of irrigation water that must be provided or the quantity of water that must be drained. In order to pump 1 cubic meter of water (for either irrigation or drainage), it is necessary to consume 0.025-0.030 kilowatt hour of electricity. Thus, the quantity of electricity that is consumed depends upon the quantity of water that must be pumped. As a result, the way to economize on electricity, namely, economizing on water, is also the most effective way to reduce costs within the farmland water conservancy systems that are irrigated and drained by electric pumps. Facts have shown that if we reduce the amount of water wasted within the farmland water conservancy systems by 10 percent, electricity consumption can be reduced by 20 to 25 percent.

In response to the state's economization policy, many farmland water conservancy management corporations are endeavoring to economize on electricity in irrigation and drainage operations in support of agriculture.

In our country, the amount of area irrigated by electric pumps (in both the winter-spring season and the 10th month season) exceeds 800,000 hectares and the amount of area drained by electric pumps during the 10th month season exceeds 200,000 hectares each year. We must spend nearly 200 million dong on electricity and consume more than 100 million kilowatt hours of electricity each year. If the farmland water conservancy management corporations and the concerned sectors made an effort to economize on electricity, they could reduce production costs by a large amount and help to stabilize the sources of electricity in the present situation.

Allow us to present several primary measures for economizing on electricity in irrigation and drainage operations. As regards the organization of management, it

is necessary to improve the training and education of farmland water conservancy management cadres and workers so that they become skilled, specialized professionals who comply with internal management regulations, are conscious of economizing on electricity and water, provide good management, utilize farmland water conservancy systems well and so forth. Prior to each production season, it is necessary to inspect and repair canal and ditch project systems to insure that water can be transported from the head of each system to each field. It is also necessary to dredge the rivers used to provide drainage, raise area embankments, implement the drainage guideline "spread-seep in-drain-pump," and implement the regulations and codes that provide for safe, continuous and prompt operation, thereby increasing the efficiency of drainage. We must improve the management of water, improve the regulation and distribution of water, utilize water in a planned manner and reduce the amount of time that water must be pumped. This is a way to save electricity. The Dan Hoai Farmland Water Conservancy System in Hanoi, which has improved its regulation and distribution of water, has reduced the amount of time that water is in canals by 30 percent and reduced the consumption of electricity. We must continue to strengthen the farmland water conservancy units and continue to formulate and implement regulations on the operation of farmland water conservancy systems as regards the management of water. We must gradually improve irrigation and drainage standards on the basis of scientific methods. There must be close coordination between the agriculture sector and the water conservancy sector in supplying water in accordance with the rate of production during each season, with an efficient allocation of crops and in a manner consistent with the irrigation and drainage capabilities of projects. We must avoid the problem of "water waiting for land." There must be close coordination between the water conservancy sector and the power sector in order to distribute electricity in a reasonable manner and supply electricity at the right time and for a sufficient amount of time so that water can be pumped continuously; we must avoid situations in which electricity is not available when it is necessary to pump water and when electricity is available, it is not provided in sufficient quantities to meet pumping requirements.

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AGRICULTURE

TRACTOR OPERATIONS MADE MORE EFFICIENT IN HA SON BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Luong Van Dan, the Ha Son Binh Agriculture Service: "The Ha Son Binh Tractor Sector Is More Closely Linked to the Cooperatives"]

[Text] By the end of the 1982 10th month season, the agricultural tractor stations had met the plan norms on the preparation of fields assigned to them by the province. In standard equivalent, the 12,000 hectares that were worked equated to 30,000 hectares. Compared to the average during the years from 1976 to 1980, the volume of work performed has increased by 9 percent and, with the 1981 10th month season included, the amount of area transplanted has exceeded the average by 40 percent.

During this year's 10th month season, tractors began operating 10 to 15 days later than in previous years and a serious drought occurred in the middle of the season; while they were in the process of preparing fields, tractors had to stop and wait for water and some stations planned to even use bulldozers to plow dry fields during the 10th month season! Through the great efforts made by the tractor stations, they overcame many difficulties in the nearly 50 days that they participated in production and, together with the agriculture sector, transplanted all 10th month fields during the permissible season.

The Ups and Downs

It has been 23 years since the tractor and agricultural machine sector was established. The volume of work performed by it has increased with each passing year. The advanced model units of the tractor federations have become the advanced model units of the entire country. Despite this, shortcomings on the part of the sector and a lack of understanding between tractor operators and cooperative members have become evident in the production process over the years. Tractors require certain conditions in order to be able to plow and harrow land. Cooperatives must expend must indirect labor to support tractors by providing lubricating oil and wire-cage wheels, combating the buildup of mud deposits, providing labor to break through embankments and cooking meals for tractor workers, even providing manpower to look after tractors so that workers can rest at night. The cooperative also must make large expenditures that are only revealed when accounts are examined by the responsible persons, such as the cost of banquets

for the management board and workers, the cost of meals served in fields, the cost of receiving guests from the station, the cost of tea and tobacco for night shift workers and so forth. Reviewing the additional costs that must be paid, cooperatives have found that these costs range from 50 to 100 percent of the payment paid to stations for plowing and harrowing. Of course, some expenditures on these workers are legitimate but there are also many other expenditures that cooperatives have decided to include in their tractor account in order to make things "neat and tidy." A cooperative in Thuong Tin District recorded in its records that 250 kilograms of rice were used to cook the nighttime meals of two tractor operators for a period of 10 days! Tractor workers have been asking for something extra for many years and cooperative members have had to bear a large expense in their distribution for many years, one for which no "reason" has been found.

The policy of the state pays farmers a subsidy of more than 10 dong per standard hectare; therefore, cooperative members do not have very much to complain about; they spend only a little more than 2 dong for each sao transplanted and even if the cooperative has to pay an additional 2 dong for food for tractor operators, it is not much. The state budget provides more than 1 million dong in compensation for the cost of tractor operation each year. The cooperatives make settlement with the state at the rate of only 21 dong per hectare and also pay that portion of costs in money and materials that is over and above the subsidy. Farmers do not see the subsidy paid to them by the state, only the portion over and above the subsidy that they must pay, which they feel is too much. In 1981, cooperatives implemented the new contracting mechanism and cooperative members withdrew from mechanized plowing contracts in order to plow and harrow their fields by buffalo and hoes. In the 1981 10th month season, the amount of area plowed by machines only equalled slightly more than 60 percent of the plan quota. After the policy reducing the price to 170 dong was adopted, the area plowed by machine only increased by a small amount. In the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, the stations could not complete the plans assigned by the state and they all requested that the province reduce their 1982 plan norms to less than two-thirds of what they were. Some stations, such as the Quoc Oai Station, where the emulation movement is a successful movement and where large volumes of work were performed in previous years, have now asked that they be reduced in size and that some of their personnel and tractors be sent to other places. The Ky Son Station has formulated a plan that amounts to only 1 day's work. During this 10th month season, in the face of the seeming inability on the part of tractor stations to get back on their feet, these stations underwent a change and restored the volume of work performed to the levels they are supposed to achieve. The workers within the sector say to one another that "the tractors have undergone several generations of growth but the work methods and methods of thinking of each of us have only entered the second stage."

The Changes

Of the tractors with which Ha Son Binh Province has been equipped over the past 2 decades, 205 are still in operation. There are 170 mechanical plows, 140 of which are MTZ's, which are used during all three seasons of the year and have been deployed primarily in the lowland districts, which comprise the rice growing

area of the province. Each year, the various stations work roughly 30,000 hectares, which equates to 20 percent of the land under the cultivation of grain crops.

The stations that practice cost accounting and bookkeeping that are subordinate to the corporation on the upper level used to widely display the thinking of relying upon subsidization and relying upon the state, working if work was available, not calculating economic returns and even working without collecting payment, consequently, the stations were in debt for many years and the province had to liquidate more than 1 million dong of indebtedness on the part of stations. The cumbersome apparatus provided ineffectual guidance; there was still surplus machine capacity; the corps of technical workers were idle for 6 months after the season, their wages were low, their living conditions had not been improved and many negative phenomena had arisen among them.

In 1981, the provincial People's committee and the Agriculture Service decided to put the tractor stations under cost accounting and to gradually strengthen the stations. The stations studied decisions 25 and 26-CP. Cadres and workers became determined to implement the new method of operating and provide better tractor support in the movement to performed skilled agricultural work and reduce production costs. They also became determined that the state would not have to compensate for losses and to improve the living conditions of manual workers.

Under the guidance of the province and the districts and the Trade Unions on the various levels, all stations held customer conferences with cooperatives, which dealt with diverse subjects that were not raised before, such as the following:

- Conducting technical trials in the preparation of fields at several cooperatives so that cooperative management boards could see how finely the soil is prepared after each pass of the tractor and see the smallest embankment angle that can be used in fields.

- Explaining to cooperatives the special characteristics of tractors on fields with foundations, on fields that have lost mounds and so forth so that cooperatives can coordinate and provide prompt assistance whenever workers encounter difficulties and make full use of tractors in performing the largest possible amount of work.

- Making expenditures over and above the production costs of cooperatives on the workers working in the various areas. This is a matter of major importance that has been debated in virtually all cooperatives: providing food to workers so that they are better able in terms of their health to support production without wasting too much money on tobacco, tea, wine and so forth. Many cooperatives in Thanh Hoa have set the level of support at 10 percent of the total product. Manual workers utilize this support in a reasonable manner and do not cause a bother to cooperatives.

The cooperatives are enthusiastic because their fields are being prepared rapidly, being prepared on schedule and at reasonable prices. A careful

accounting shows that only 21 dong are being spent per sao of field up until transplanting. Meanwhile, plowing by water buffalo costs 60 dong, takes more time (all cooperatives are experiencing a shortage of draft buffalo and cattle) and the ground must be plowed again at a shallow depth. The relationship between cooperatives and workers is no longer one in which "fields are flat but customers are dissatisfied." During this season, tractor operators, as a result of improving their method of support and implementing product contracts, performed high quality work during the correct season, efficiently arranged their work, economized on fuel and repaired their own tractors when they broke down. When they completed their work at cooperatives and returned to the state, their machinery was also taken back immediately and technical maintenance work is performed on it in preparation for the next season. The income of workers is much higher than it was last season. At the Thuong Tin Station, the wage is 300 to 400 dong per month, twice as high as in previous seasons. In Thanh Oai, by cutting expenditures on tea and tobacco under the subsidy provided by the cooperative (10 percent), a few hundred extra dong were made available which were used to increase the income of workers and encourage many of them who once used the excuse that they were sick to stay home and receive a monthly salary (which was sometimes higher than the income of those who went to work) to go into the fields and operate tractors. The stations have calculated that their cost of preparing fields this season was 170 dong per hectare, which was equal to the price of operation assigned by the state; as a result of completing the state plan, many savings were realized: fuel consumption was 5 to 6 percent below the ceiling and expenditures on spare parts were reduced. Many stations that lacked wire-cage wheels at the start of the season rewelded broken wheels and used them for another season, thereby saving tens of thousands of dong.

Truly practicing cost accounting, the leaders of the tractor stations and manual workers looked for work, kept abreast of work and looked for every way to complete the norms of their plan on the preparation of fields in support of farmers. They economized on expenditures and collected all accounts. The technical workers who are idle during the 6 months outside the season and the tractor operators who were in poor health but did not take time off performed parts 2 and 3 of the plan; although this was not done everywhere, it did mark a change worthy of the attention of the entire sector.

The leaders on the district level and the leaders of the various sectors within the province are very concerned with the tractor problem. The chairmen of Quoc Oai, Thanh Oai, Ung Hoa, Thuong Tin and other districts held conferences between stations and cooperatives and promptly resolved every problem that was encountered in order to rapidly increase the rate of plowing and transplanting during the 10th month season. Advanced model units "spread" and their rate of production was promptly reported to the various stations and sectors in order to create an intense emulation movement. During this season, the My Duc Station caught up to and overtook the Thuong Tin Station, exceeding the plan quota assigned to it by the province by 26 percent, compensating for its shortfall during the spring season and joining the entire sector in successfully completing the 1982-1983 state plan.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HA NAM NINH BOOSTS PRODUCTION OF JUTE RUGS FOR EXPORT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 82 p 3

[VNA News Release: "Ha Nam Ninh Exceeds This Year's Production of Jute Rugs for Export by 30,000 Square Meters"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the production installations in Ha Nam Ninh Province have produced 290,000 square meters of jute rugs for export, thus exceeding the entire year's plan by 30,000 square meters and doubling the 1981 production.

Right at the beginning of the year, the Ha Nam Ninh Export General Corporation already supplied enough raw materials and provided leadership to the installations for concentrating on making the Thang Long brand of jute rugs for export, which would both offer high economic values and exploit the local source of raw materials, as well as ensure jobs for thousands of cooperative members and workers.

The Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh rug manufacturing enterprises and the foreign-trade stations of Ly Nhan, Duy Tien and Binh Luc Districts and Nam Dinh Municipality spun jute fibers and dyed them on the spot, reduced transportation costs and actively supplied materials for production.

Ly Nhan District encouraged jute rug making in 24 of its 36 agricultural cooperatives, used the labor of thousands of cooperative members during slack periods and of students in the summer vacation, and in the last 9 months produced 100,000 square meters of jute rugs for export, or twice as much as the 1981 output.

During the jute harvest this year, the Export General Corporation has sent 1,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer to the localities for the purchase of 700 tons of nonobligation jute. The sector as a whole strives to make 150,000 additional square meters of jute rugs of the Hoan Kiem brand for export by the end of the year.

5598

CSO: 4209/66

LIGHT INDUSTRY

PROCESSING OF FRUIT, VEGETABLES, EXPORT INTENSIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] The agricultural sector is intensively organizing the production, purchase and processing of vegetables for export and is considering it an important duty to export fruit and vegetables to the Soviet Union and the CEMA member countries.

The sector has actively organized the production of various kinds of export vegetables, fruit and condiments at state farms and vegetable and fruit producing farms. Units specialized in producing and processing export vegetables and fruit have taken specific measures to overcome difficulties in production, processing and packing. Huu Nghi [Friendship] Vegetables and Fruit Farm has begun to produce and process cucumbers satisfactorily. Me Linh Enterprise and the processing bureau of the Central Vegetables and Fruit Corporation have been making salted lemons and powdered red pepper for export. The Central Vietnam Vegetables and Fruit Station and Binh Tri Thien Province have jointly organized the production of red pepper in many districts and cities in the northern part of this province. This task has involved a survey of the production area, the supply of seeds and technical materials and the assignment of cadres to districts to help them guide production.

9332

CSO: 4209/67

LIGHT INDUSTRY

TABLE FANS EXPORTED TO CUBA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Article from SAIGON GIAI PHONG: "Exportation of B400 Table Fans"]

[Text] With their 400-mm diameter blades and a 115-voltage, table fans of the B400 model are a merchandise manufactured in 1982 by the electric motors combine subordinate to the industry service of Ho Chi Minh City. The fans have a sleek appearance and are coated with an elegant, beautiful paint. Following a recent adequate inspection and evaluation of the fans, the State Metrology, Standards and Quality Control Department has decided to grant the level-1 quality control stamp to this type of merchandise which is the first one produced in the city ever to receive the quality control stamp. The B400 table fans have many interesting characteristics such as a wind blowing capacity of 67.8 cubic meters per minute (versus the international standard capacity of 60 cubic meters per minute) with a use value of 0.91 cubic meter/minute/watt (versus the international standard value of 0.90 cubic meter/minute/watt), an operational motor temperature of 35 degrees C (versus the international standard temperature of about 55 degrees C) and a maximum speed of 1,350 revolutions per minute.

The first batch of 200 B400 table fans has been exported by the foreign trade sector to Cuba.

9332

CSO: 4209/67

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SUCCESSFUL CONGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION TRADE UNION REPORTED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 82 pp 1-4

[Anon: "Good Success at the Sixth Congress of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam"]

[Text] In an atmosphere filled with enthusiasm and a determination to carry out the Fifth Party Congress resolution successfully, the Sixth Congress of Delegates of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam was held recently with solemnity at the Cua Lo summer resort in Nghe Tinh.

The Congress was attended by a full complement of delegates coming from all areas across the country and representing 245,000 trade union members and over 300,000 manual and office workers, of the sector in construction bureaus and services, general corporations, enterprises' federations, corporations, enterprises, schools and organs directly subordinate to the Ministry of Building.

During 3 days of urgent and serious work, the delegates intensively studied and animatedly discussed the reports by the Executive Committee of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam on the state of the manual and office workers' movement and the trade union's activities in the construction sector during the fifth term of office [of the Executive Committee] and also on the guidelines and mission of this manual and office workers' movement and the activities of this trade union in the construction sector during the sixth term of office [of the Executive Committee]. The Congress worked in a democratic fashion and elected the Executive Committee of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam for the sixth term of office with 43 members.

The Congress won a good success, with a complete identity of views on the contents of the Congress resolution which are as follows:

The Congress unanimously passed the report on the state of the manual and office workers' movement and the trade union's activities in the construction sector ever since the Fifth Congress and also passed the report on the guidelines, mission and task of the whole trade union's network in the construction sector in the forthcoming years. The Congress considered these two documents to be the official resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam.

However, in debating, analyzing and assessing the state of the manual and office workers' movement and the trade union's activities in the sector in the past 3 years and in determining the targets and basic mission of the construction sector's trade union in carrying out its activities in the coming years and on the basis of the views expressed and debates held by various delegations--, the Congress found it necessary to stress the following few major problems in the near future:

1. The "3 High Points" emulation movement--"High Productivity" emulation movement, for short--has really become one with a traditional character among the manual and office workers of the construction sector. Though organizing nothing concentrated and animated at the central level over the past few years, the movement has been kept going and developed evenly among all sectors and trades in each installation; using many subtle and interesting forms, the movement has attracted and motivated large numbers of manual and office workers to work urgently and creatively, to take and develop initiatives, to improve technique and to apply technological progress in order to increase labor productivity, vigorously accelerate construction and insure on-schedule completion of the principal projects and key products mentioned in the yearly plan of every unit and of the entire sector. In the past years, the movement has taken steps to bring about new developments in many fields--targets, theme, form and measures. This constitutes an outstandingly good point in the manual and office workers' movement and the trade union's activities in our sector.

Therefore, in the forthcoming years, it will be necessary for the sector's trade union in all echelons--from basic to central--to draw up plans and take measures to continue to develop and step up the "3 High Points" emulation movement--with "professional training and skillful craftsmen's emulation" as a theme--in a really seething, constant and widespread manner among all manual and office workers and in all sectors, trades and installations so as to motivate large numbers of manual and office workers to strive to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan and the 5-year (1982-85) plan.

2. Along with the development of the high productivity emulation movement, the contingent of manual and office workers of the sector have also undergone training during the process of production, work execution, construction and installation and have made progress from many points of view. Especially, there has been progress in the standards of work execution organization and economic management of construction and installation and, for the first time, there have been new models such as those about the execution of the task of building and installing workshops or about the specialization, mechanization and cooperativization of work execution; about Mr B.'s agreement to carry out construction and installation for the Hoa Binh hydroelectric, Pha Lai thermoelectric, Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement projects; about contracts covering the entire volume of engineering items in construction and installations, about contracts covering entire construction sections and about end-product contracts for the production of building materials--these contract systems having been applied by many units at both the central and local levels. There have emerged progressive patterns of concentrated, complete and

synchronized execution of tasks making it possible to put projects into production and use at an early date; of taking the initiative and practicing thrift; of doing professional study and studying and applying scientific-technological progress in production, construction and installation; and of organizing various types of service to life's necessities and for the promotion of cultivation, animal husbandry and so forth. These patterns have been growing in number with each passing day, can be found in every unit and enterprise and constitute new factors in the manual and office workers' movement in our sector. If the trade union manages to immerse itself in the field of production and management and if it quickly discovers, improves and propagates such patterns, the above-mentioned factors will become a material strength to push forward production, work execution, construction, installation and economic management in the sector so that the latter may gradually grow into a large industrial production sector.

This demand has not yet been met satisfactorily, however, as demonstrated by realities in the past years. Therefore, in 1982, 1983 and the subsequent years, all trade union echelons in the sector will need to pay special attention to building up and further improving such patterns and to organizing and launching a widespread movement to learn from and emulate with progressive patterns among all sectors and trades and in every unit engaged in production or work execution. This must simultaneously be considered to be one of the most important tasks as well as an important measure to be carried out to boost the emulation movement at the grassroots level. There is a need to carry out satisfactorily the task of reviewing, recapitulating and promptly disseminating experiences to ensure that progressive patterns really become a core force in the emulation movement of manual and office workers in the entire sector.

3. The situation in the sector is characterized by the fact that production, work execution, construction and installation are subject to frequent fluctuations, that work is in most cases heavy and done manually in the open, that there is shortage of jobs in certain areas and that the life and activities of manual and office workers at work sites and in enterprises are still burdened with difficulties. Faced with this situation, manual and office workers in the sector have nevertheless realized the need to cope with difficulties in production and livelihood and have on their own solved many of these.

However, in such a difficult situation, it has been impossible to prevent ideological changes among manual and office workers a number of whom have shown a lack of enthusiasm and of peace of mind in the exercise of their profession and have not yet devoted themselves entirely to the sector. Cases of slack discipline and theft of public property and wastefulness during the process of production, work execution, construction and installation are still rampant at many work sites and enterprises of the sector.

To remedy this state of affairs, it is necessary for the trade union at all echelons in the sector—especially at the grassroots level—to pay special attention to both of the following aspects: [first,] It is necessary to carry

out propaganda and education satisfactorily to help manual and office workers realize clearly the situation and the new mission as set forth in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and, on this basis, to make them understand fully and correctly both the difficulties and opportunities facing the country and the sector in the fulfillment of the task of building socialism and defending the fatherland--thus creating conditions for these manual and office workers to think and act along the lines indicated by the party; [second] it is necessary to inculcate into manual and office workers a sense of the need to display a new attitude at work, to adhere to discipline, to perform labor urgently and creatively and to safeguard public property and it is also necessary to lead them to oppose, check and defeat negative manifestations.

On the other hand, conditions must be created to increase the manual and office workers' income under the form of wages and rewards by launching a mass movement to fulfill labor productivity norms and to accept product contracts and also by expanding the application of various forms of contract such as contract for an entire volume of work and for an entire project, contract for each construction section and end-product contract. The trade union must consider it very important to participate in and supervise the activities of specialized organs to ensure the application of other labor systems and policies, and to urge manual and office workers to satisfactorily organize by themselves their work, life and activities at the sector's work site and enterprises.

In areas where tasks have not yet been specified and where the manual and office workers' jobs are not yet guaranteed, the trade union must act in conjunction with directors to formulate plans and measures to provide employment for manual and office workers and to create conditions for the latter to stabilize their income, wages, life and activities.

4. Simultaneously with the development of the manual and office workers' movement, the organization and activities of the trade union at all levels in the sector have been further streamlined and consolidated. Generally speaking, the trade union's organizational task has not met production requirements, however, since the relationships between the horizontal and vertical leadership networks and the gist of the responsibility for guiding the basic level of the trade union at different levels in general corporations, enterprises' federations and combines and in the local construction sector are still replete with hindrances which have not yet been investigated thoroughly and solved promptly. Though the duties and tasks of the trade union in the sector have placed ever greater requirements and though the union's scope of activity has expanded continuously, the trade union has failed to attract a large number of its members and induce them to participate in its activities and tasks. Though the trade union has had to participate in a manifold management, many of its cadres still have a low standard of knowledge of economic management and of science and technology.

To overcome the above-mentioned shortcomings and weaknesses, the trade union at all levels in the sector must consider the building of a stable and strong

trade union's organization to be an important and urgent necessity in the coming years. First, the trade union must organize and build at all costs a force composed of union members eager to participate in the trade union's activities from the cells upward and must help and further train all semi-specialized cadres from members of trade union's component executive committees on up in order to enable them to carry out activities. Trade union echelons from corporations, general corporations, enterprises' federations and local construction sectors up to the trade union at the central construction sector must at all costs attract the contingent of scientific-technical cadres, economic management cadres and professionally skillful workers and induce them to participate in activities related to economic-technical problems.

The question of forming a cadres' force and further training them must also be raised urgently with a strategic significance. For this reason, immediately from now on, the trade union in corporations, general corporations and enterprises' federations, the trade union in the local construction sector and the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam must start forming a body of cadres and managing and training them according to a plan and must combine regular, concentrated formation with on-the-job training and on-the-spot coaching through practical and lively activities at the grassroots level.

To proceed with the implementation of Resolution No 7 on the organizational task of the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Standing Committee of the trade union in the sector must do a research and formulate regulations on the organization and activities of the trade union at various echelons--general corporations, enterprises' federations and combines, trade union in the local construction sector and trade union organs in the central construction sector--in order to disentangle hindrances in the organizational field and in the relationships between the horizontal and vertical leadership networks since a solution to this problem has long been overdue.

Concerning the improvement of leadership over work execution, all trade union echelons must apply a system of work according to a program and a task plan and involving a clear-cut division of work and assignment of duties to each and every responsible person, a control of the result of work, a survey and recapitulation of the experiences drawn, a report to the high level and a notice to the low echelon. First and foremost, it is necessary to apply immediately the system of providing guidance for key points and specific ones according to the special features of each task and ensuring that each job is completely done within a fixed time limit.

To promptly encourage and motivate manual and office workers in the entire sector to exert every effort to emulate in implementing successfully the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam and to contribute actively to the struggle to overfulfill the 1982 state plan and the 5-year (1981-85) plan set forth by the Fifth National Party Congress for the construction sector, the Congress decided to launch a seething, continuous and broad emulation movement among all manual and office workers in the entire sector with the following targets and contents:

1. Efforts must be made to fulfill and even surpass all of the state plan norms with the requirement that productivity be high and the quality of construction and products good, that rigorous thrift be exercised to obtain a 5 to 10 percent savings in all jobs and that labor safety be assured. Special importance must be attached to the need to accelerate construction, to ensure completion of tasks and to hand over ahead of schedule those key projects and important products which have been mentioned in the yearly plan of each unit and of the whole sector.
2. Learning and training must be performed continuously to become socialist workers with a firm political standpoint, with professional skills, with good revolutionary qualities and ethics and with a readiness to fulfill the obligation to defend the fatherland.
3. It is necessary to act on one's own to organize well the material and moral life of manual and office workers under all conditions and circumstances.

This movement is entitled: "Emulation Movement 'to Achieve High Productivity, to Organize Life Well and to Train for Professional Skill.'"

The Congress assigned to the Sixth Executive Committee of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam the yearly task of taking directive measures and setting specific norms appropriate to each sector and trade on the basis of the resolution passed by the Congress. The Congress requested all trade union echelons within the sector to disseminate the Congress resolution among all trade union members and among manual and office workers in each unit and simultaneously to draw up programs and plans and take measures to start implementing the Congress resolution.

From the homeland of the Nghe Tinh Soviet Revolution--the native country of the great President Ho Chi Minh--and in a spirit of emulation in implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, the Congress called on all trade union members and manual and office workers throughout the sector to display all their revolutionary zeal and their valor, diligence and creativeness in performing labor and to exert every effort to step up the emulation movement for labor, production and economical building of socialism and to strive to carry out successfully the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam.

Based on the sector's traditional spirit of production and struggle, the Congress believes that all trade union members and manual and office workers in the entire sector will try to move forward continuously to accomplish the 1982 state plan tasks successfully and comprehensively and also to successfully achieve the sector's economic targets indicated in the resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress.

For the purpose of building and defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland, let manual and office workers in the construction sector forge ahead enthusiastically.

9332

CSO: 4209/75

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PORNOGRAPHIC FILM SHOWINGS REPRESSED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 14-20 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Hai Dang: "Punishment of Den of Pornographic Film Showings"]

[Text] Back home from his public security office, Mr Hai sat down by a table, his mind confused. His daughter, a Grade 10 student, had left home a few days ago. Where did she go? He never imagined this could happen because she was always a good and studious girl. The more he thought about it, the more deeply he regretted his attitude in receiving a public security agent who called at his house last month.

No sooner had he come home from office that day than a young public security agent called in and informed him of his elder daughter's misbehavior which his family should watch closely and correct through education. But instead of listening attentively and calmly to the public security agent, he stood up for his daughter, got upset and said: "You have hurt my family's reputation!"

Not that he did not pay attention to his children. His daughter usually stayed at home after school and he knew all of her friends. She always asked his permission before going out. In the evening, she stayed indoors and went to bed after learning her lessons. Even so, she had started to dress up rather fashionably of late. Truly speaking, her mother did pamper her a little bit but he thought a grownup girl should be allowed to dress up at least like her friends. In his opinion, this was the right thing to do among youngsters and one should not be too strict with them in this matter. Moreover, the economic situation of his family was not so bad. Any family would be happy if they could give their daughter a new suit of clothes! That was what he said to the public security agent who called at his house last month.

Busy with his office work, he had forgotten that incident but today he remembered very well each word and gesture of the public security agent and also the latter's countenance when saying: "We come here to inform your family of your daughter's behavior. What we have said is true. We hope you will take notice of that and give her assistance!"

Mr Hai did not expect things would turn out so bad.

After being informed by Mr Hai of the disappearance of his elder daughter named H. a few days ago, the responsible comrade at the public security organ opened an old file. There was something suspicious and worthy of mention: Certainly,

H. was still around somewhere; maybe she had been involved with a group of bad elements who had been watched by the public security organ, and consequently dared not go home. The task of seeking H. was then assigned to the comrade detectives who quickly found out H. the day after.

At the sight of the public security agents, H. burst into tears. Looking at her gaunt, haggard face, the public security agents tried to solace her: "Why did you leave your home? Your parents have been so anxious about you that they can neither eat nor sleep!" On hearing about her parents, H. sobbed all the more and said: "I feel guilty toward my parents and also you." She went on saying:

"Everything began with the birthday party held by a friend of mine. That day I made acquaintance with people who were not my friends' classmates but were said to be their 'elder brothers and sisters.' A woman wearing a smart dress and too much make-up approached me, fondled me and told me: 'How beautiful you are! But I must say frankly that this dress of yours looks quite 'dull.' Why didn't you ask Lan to lend you another one?'

"Her mixed compliments and criticism made me feel very ashamed. Then she asked: 'Do you like to see movies?'

"I like movies, sure enough. So I immediately said yes. She replied: 'But I am speaking of the 'tough' ones and not the 'trite' ones which are shown at the movie houses and which you should not waste your time seeing.'

"I asked naively: 'Where are such films shown and how much does an admission ticket cost?' She told me laughingly that I would have only to follow her and that she would foot the bill.

"You know, I was a student and had no money. Nevertheless, they led me to eateries and to places where depraved movies were shown. Afterward, they tried to subdue me by asking me to pay my debts and then enticed me to see movies and make love. Sometimes, I escaped from my house through the window while my parents thought I was asleep."

The story told by H. was concrete denunciation of the evident crime perpetrated by the gangs who organized clandestine showings of "blue" films in the city. Based also on the disclosures made by the masses at the grassroots level and following continuous investigations by the detective forces, the Hanoi Municipal Public Security Service decided to wipe out the dens which clandestinely showed noxious movies in the city.

A film showing place in Truong Dinh Lane, Hanoi, was chosen as one to be closed down immediately.

The projector was still running when the public security agents came in. The culprits were caught red-handed. They were Nguyen Ngoc Luong, an employee at the X agency and his wife, a nurse at the D. sector's hospital. Both had been doing this sordid business to make money.

L. had built his house with the obvious intention of embarking on a dishonest profession. Formerly, he resided in the La Thanh Dike area where he illegally earned his living by "seeing people off at the front door and welcoming others at the backdoor" [acting as a procurer]. Because his activities were disclosed by the people, he bought an out-of-the way house in Truong Dinh Lane. There were ponds on both sides of the road leading to his house. He kept dogs in order to be immediately warned of anyone's arrival. There was an escape route at the rear of his many-roomed house. Apart from his living quarters, he had built two spacious additional rooms, one used as a sitting and film projection room and another situated further behind and furnished with a large bed and two pillows. Guests could see movies in the anteroom and then indulge in debauchery in the backroom. He also catered for the guests. At first, young girls came here to see the movies out of curiosity but many of them were subsequently ensnared by him and his wife and forced to sell themselves to have money to pay debts.

The agency where he was employed had extensive relationships with persons returning home from abroad. Therefore, when seeing a lot of luxurious motorcycles stopping by his house on many days, people believed the visitors were his office colleagues and so did not pay attention to them. However, his acts could not escape the people's notice because the lights in his houses were on all night long till dawn. What did he do and why did he have to keep the lights on as a precautionary measure?

Faced with such conspicuous evidence, Nguyen Ngoc Luong had to plead guilty. He declared that he had been to Saigon to buy 8-mm projectors and that on finding out that not all of the depraved reactionary films intended to arouse bestiality had been confiscated, he tried to buy the remaining ones at all costs. He began by giving film shows to make money and later on turned his house into an entertainment place for lewd people.

Many young girls had their minds poisoned and their happy life ruined at that place. How revolting! Nguyen Ngoc Luong had to admit his guilt and was punished by law. The 10-year prison sentence was a well-deserved lesson to Nguyen Ngoc Luong, a man who spread the venoms of a decadent culture to harm our youth.

The Nguyen Ngoc Luong case has also helped us realize more clearly the harm done by bad movies and has reminded us of the need to heighten vigilance and to inform the responsible organs of the activities of unscrupulous persons who are still secretly concealing and circulating the products of a depraved reactionary culture. On the other hand, this case has taught a lesson to those youths who want to keep up with the Joneses in matters of life and dress style and who lack self-control in their daily activities.

To contribute to building a happy and wholesome cultural life, we must assist the responsible organs in their continuous efforts to track down and wipe out the perverse cultural products of the enemy which are still being circulated clandestinely in our cities.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HCM CITY HOSPITAL CHIEF DISCUSSES AGENT ORANGE DAMAGE, BLASTS U.S., CBW ALLEGATIONS

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 1 Nov 82 pp 50-52

[Article by Wachara: "(Non-) Yellow Rain in Vietnam"]

[Text] "You will see it better at our hospital. You will know for certain who used chemicals," the 38-year old Dr Nguyen Ngoc Phuong, a large woman from Ho Chi Minh City who is the director of the Gynecology and Obstetrics Hospital, told CHATURAT concerning the realities of the use of chemicals. "What could be more clear evidence concerning the yellow rain that America is trying to propagandize and the non-yellow rain that America brought and used in Vietnam? Have the Americans taken responsibility or had humanitarian thoughts on this matter?"

Dr Nguyen Ngoc Phuong is the head physician of the largest hospital of obstetrics and gynecology in Ho Chi Minh City, built during the period of French control. It is an attractive, up-to-date, French-style hospital, large enough to have had its own teaching hospital and medical school for at least the past 50 years.

The doctor completed her medical education at the French medical institute in Ho Chi Minh City and has been working in this hospital since 1963, not going anywhere else for the entire 19 years, as an obstetrics and gynecology specialist, involved without interruption in births and deaths of children and mothers.

"During the entire period from 1962 to 1971 the American air force scattered hundreds of millions of gallons of toxic chemicals all over our country, and particularly 11 million gallons of the chemical called agent orange, containing 500 kg of Dioxin." The Vietnamese female doctor's youthful smile faded as she went on to say: "Just 1 microgram of this substance can cause the death of an unborn child in the womb, an abnormal pregnancy, cancer, or countless other dangers."

Dr Phuong did not only recount; she took CHATURAT to visit sleeping young patients of no more than 20 or 25 in one hospital room with various hopeless conditions. Most had various types of strange diseases, especially cancers of the uterus, etc., the symptoms and reactions of which are difficult for people like us without medical knowledge to understand.

According to statistics of the South Vietnamese government and what Dr Phuong told us, millions of South Vietnamese people were in contact with these toxic substances over the ten years that the Americans threw this disaster down upon the Vietnamese land and people. She said that this is the most painful and bitter suffering for these patients day after day and for the children born with various abnormalities.

"From the air the villagers must breathe, the water they drink, the vegetables and fish they eat, all parts of the environment that the Vietnamese people depend upon to live. Every square inch contains components of dioxin," Dr Phuong said. "All our children under 25 at present have collected these toxic substances in their bodies from at least age ten."

In this type of hospital room Dr Phuong showed us young women who were not only certain not to be able to give birth to healthy, normal children; even their own bodies were not certain to be able to live through the damage of these toxic substances, particularly the cancers which are most common and must be removed as they appear. And if they don't die, they lead lives of suffering or deformity.

We have said that all these patients who were affected by toxic substances come from areas where America scattered chemicals.

And they can almost be said to be cared for fearlessly.

There were various pictures that the hospital took, including those of children with hundreds of different deformities from before birth that the hospital has preserved for research. Dr Phuong explained case by case in medical language of which I understood but little, but what was surprising to CHATURAT was that many children who died in the womb had cancer or various deformities: some had no mouths, no noses, or various organs interchanged. It was terrifying!

Following the female doctor with the airy form and clean smile I saw the disasters to the nation's people from chemicals used in the war that everyone is now trying to forget and which is not spoken of in civilized nations. Besides the thousands who have become only history in cemeteries, there are the millions who are crippled in South Vietnam right now.

I couldn't help asking Dr Phuong how the Vietnamese people and the South Vietnamese government would handle these problems that have no end, and how they could bear such problems that arouse only sadness and pity.

Dr Phuong tried to smile, but in her tired eyes that looked like the eyes of other unfortunate Vietnamese she seemed to say that there is no way except for her people to continue to accept their fate in silence. "We will continue to struggle as I have been for ten years. But the one thing that is certain, we will not do is to cry out and curse anyone for having so inhumanly caused our fate."

But, in any case, the American chemicals that caused such strong effects on nature, the environment, and millions of people in South Vietnam are not easily

forgotten. It seems the Vietnamese government is preparing to hold a technical symposium on the harms of this chemical in Saigon next January, which they are calling the Toxic-Symposium.

At this symposium scholars and doctors from all over the world interested in the technical aspects will be invited to study and analyze for the first time in the world what's what in human war. American scholars and doctors too will be invited.

Not only will people be brought forward for study, but trees and grasses of all kinds that have been affected by American chemicals in South Vietnam will be studied as well. And in particular there will be opportunities to see and meet children and people who are still living with deformities, with diseases of the brain or nervous system or with weakened intellects. There are quite a few such children left.

There will be opportunities to see the truth, realities more startling than the yellow rain for which America has been trying to find proof.

According to Dr Phuong and high-level South Vietnamese officials who are arranging the symposium, this appears to be the first time chemicals so harmful to humans have been used against humans to achieve victory in order to protect and to pressure destitute people of an Asian nation. It was a real experiment on millions of people. It will not be just a technical and scholarly symposium, but a symposium on the great tragedy of the cost to human beings of their own progress.

Before we left the hospital one official who shook hands and said good-bye to us laughed softly and said: "There are still a lot of Americans in Thailand. Can you try to ask them whether they have thought about the humaneness of their acts in our country, or is their humaneness only on the Thai-Cambodian border?"

We didn't answer except to smile faintly. I wanted to think about whether at this great technical and scholarly symposium in South Vietnam there would be something that a Thai scholar and a doctor would find interesting. Would they find out something stranger than the maze in which they are walking circles today? They might find out something more than by sitting and waiting, wondering where the yellow rain on the Thai border is.

9937
CS0: 4207/24

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VIETNAM FORESTRY SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION FORMED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--On 5 October, many scientists, managerial and teaching cadres from colleges and middle schools, the Research Institute subordinate to the forestry sector and a number of localities and sectors concerned held a congress in Hanoi to found the Vietnam Forestry Science and Technology Association--a mass organization directly subordinate to the Vietnam Federation of Science and Technology Associations. This organization's mission is to gather together persons who are engaged in scientific-technical work within and outside the forestry sector, who are enthusiastic about this sector and who voluntarily carry out activities to contribute to shaping up and developing a tropical forestry science and technology in Vietnam and to building and expanding forestry in order to help protect the environment, to prevent and control natural calamities and enemy ravage, to develop agro-forestry production, to build up industry and to raise the people's living standard.

Present at the congress were Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and representatives of the Science and Education Department, the State Science and Technology Commission, the Committee for the Foundation of the Vietnam Federation of Science and Technology Associations and the Ministry of Forestry.

The congress passed the statutes of the Vietnam Forestry Association, elected its Central Committee and passed a letter voicing the association's determination to be addressed to the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

9332
CSO: 4209/67

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VIETNAM GEOLOGIC SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION FORMED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--On 6 October, the geology sector held a congress to found the Vietnam Geologic Science and Technology Association.

Attending the congress were many persons engaged in the geologic work among research teams and scientific and managerial organs subordinate to the Geology General Department, the Oil and Natural Gas General Department, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Vietnam Institutes of Science, the Ministry of Building, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the Vietnam Science Commission and the Capital Construction Commission.

The congress for the founding of the Vietnam Geology Association determined that the central tasks of the association are to disseminate information about the geologic science among the people with a view to improving the scientific knowledge of the broad masses; to organize various forms of educational activity aimed at raising the standard of the association members and their geologic colleagues; to organize and motivate creative activities of the association members and their geologic colleagues in the field of geologic science and technology; to encourage geologic science and technology cadres to actively fulfill their scientific and technical mission; simultaneously to gather a broad and deep knowledge about this scientific and eagerly to contribute views to the party and state to give them a basis for working out positions, policies, lines and plans to develop the economy, science and technology related to the geologic sector; and to propose and conduct international cooperation activities in the domain of geologic science and technology.

9332

CSO: 4209/67

BIOGRAPHICS

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Hải Bằng [TRAANF HAIR BAWNGF]

Deputy Head of the Statistics General Department; on 9-11 February 1982 he attended a conference summing up statistical accomplishments during 1981. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 82 p 12)

Đào Thị Biểu [DAOF THIJ BIEEUR]

Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Cuu Long Province; her article "Motivating Workers To Collect Grain" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG DOAN No 63, Apr 82 p 28)

Lê Đức Chính [LEE DUWCS CHINHR]

*President of the Vietnam Swimmers Association; recently he attended diving championship meets in Thanh Hoa. (THE DUC THE THAO 30 Oct 82 p 4)

Trần Thanh Diệu [TRAANF THANH ZIEEUJ]

Deputy Editor of the statistics journal TAP CHI THONG KE; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 82 inside front cover)

Lâm Công Định [LAAM COONG DINHJ]

Vice chairman of the Science and Technology Council, Ministry of Forestry; his article "The Scientific and Structural Basis of Combined Agro-Forestry Production" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 21)

Phạm Đức Đông [PHAMJ DUWCS DOONG]

Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Hai Hung Province; his article "Promoting the Three-Faceted Emulation Movement To Serve Development of Agricultural Development and Proper Implementation of Secretariat Directive 100" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG DOAN No 63, Apr 82 p 24)

Trần Văn Đường [TRAANF VAWN DUWOWNGF]

Deputy head of the Forestry Service, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Bringing Technical Advances to Forestry Industry Production in Nghe Tinh" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 27)

Phan Văn Giang [PHAN VAWN GIANGR]

Head of the Forestry Service, Quang Nam-Danang Province; his article "A Positive Measure for Development of Forestry Resources" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 31)

Nguyễn Hải [NGUYEENX HAIR]

*Deputy head of the Emulation Section of the Statistics General Department; on 9-11 February 1982 he attended a conference summing up statistical accomplishments during 1981. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 82 p 12)

Hà Trọng Hoà [HAF TRONGJ HOAF]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; recently he attended diving championship meets in his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 30 Oct 82 p 4)

Hoàng Hòe [HOANGF HOEF]

Head of the Investigation and Planning Institute, [Ministry of Forestry]; his article on sandalwood tree growing in Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 28)

Đào Khương [DAOF KHUWOWNG]

Head of the Water Conservancy Scientific Research Institute; on 16 October 1981 he attended a conference on Science and Land Transformation along the coast of North Vietnam. (THUY LOI No 223, Nov-Dec 81 p 41)

Trần Văn Lữ [TRAANF VAWN LUWJ]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; *Director General of the Railway General Department; recently he presided at a conference to review the results of training station and boat inspections. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Lục [NGUYEENX LUWCJ]

Publisher and editor-in-chief of the statistics journal TAP CHI THONG KE; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 82, inside front cover)

Nguyễn Lục [NGUYEENX LUWCJ]

Deputy head of the Statistics General Department; on 6 November 1982 he attended an awards ceremony in Hanoi. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 82 p 62)

Vũ Khắc Mẫn [VUX KHAWCS MAANX]

*Editor of the water conservancy journal THUY LOI; his name appeared on the masthead of the source. (TAP SAN THUY LOI No 225, Mar-Apr 82 back cover)

Trần Nghĩa [TRAANF NGHIA]

*Acting director of the Institute for the Studies of Chinese and Vietnamese languages, Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 8 September 1982 he attended the opening of a conference on documents in Chinese and Vietnamese characters. (HANOI MOI 10 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Phương [NGUYEENX MINH PHUOWNG]

*Ambassador to Colombia; on 26 October 1982 he presented his credentials to President Betancur. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Quế [TRAANF VAWN QUEES]

Vice Minister of Forestry; his article "Thoughts on Implementing the Forestry Mission in Accordance With the Spirit of the 5th Party Congress Resolution" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 5)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 4 November 1982 he attended the 6th Session CEMA meeting in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn [NGUYEENX NGOCJ SOWN]

Deputy head of the Statistics General Department; on 6 November 1982 he attended an awards ceremony in Hanoi. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 82 p 62)

Vân Tao [VAWN TOAJ]

Director of the Institute of Historical Studies; his article about the history of Chi Lang appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 27 Oct 82 p 5)

Hoàng Minh Thăng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; recently he greeted a provincial Laotian delegation in his province. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 82 p 4)

Đào Việt Thương [DOAF VIEETS THUWOWNGF]

*Editor-in-chief of the forestry journal TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP; his name appeared on the masthead of the source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 inside back cover)

Hoàng Trình [HOANGF TRINHF]

Head of the Statistics General Department; on 9-11 February 1982 he attended a conference summing up statistical accomplishments during 1981. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 82 p 12)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Deputy Director of the Sports Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; recently he attended diving championship meets in Thanh Hoa. (THE DUC THE THAO 30 Oct 82 p 4)

Trần Xuân Vũ [TRAANF XUAAN VUX]

*Capital Construction Department, Ministry of Water Conservancy; on 23 October 1982 he participated in a seminar on product contracting in corporations and factories. (THUY LOI No 222, Sep-Oct 81 p 41)

Đầu Ngọc Xuân [DAAUJ NGOCJ XUAAN]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 4 November 1982 he attended the 6th Session CEMA meeting in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 82 p 1)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

/The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity./

Mai Đình An /MAI DINHF AN/ M.S. deceased
Member of the VCP; former President of the Signal and Liaison Technical College; Vice Chairman of the Technical Economic Commission, Post and Telegraph General Department; born in 1929 in Tu Liem District, Hanoi, he died on 24 Oct 82. (NHAN DAN 25 Oct 82 p 4)

Thích Tâm An /THICHS TAAM AN/ Venerable Deceased
Member of the Validation Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; former deputy to the 5th National Assembly; former Vice President of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; former Director of the Central Buddhist Studies School; on 29 Oct 82 he died at age 91. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Duy Cán /NGUYEENX ZUY CAANR/
*Director of the Motion Picture Department; from 15 to 27 Oct 82 he headed a delegation to France. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 82 p 4)

Đỗ Chính /DOOX CHINHS/
Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Deputy Director of the Economics Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 22 Oct 82 he attended an awards ceremony at the Kremlin. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Cường /NGUYEENX ZUY CUWONG/ Pharmacist
Vice Minister of Public Health; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association; on 26 Oct 82 his name was listed on the announcement about this new association. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82 p 1)

Trinh Đình Cửu /TRINHJ DINHF CUWUR/ Major General
Deputy Commander in chief of Military Region 7; on 28 Oct 82 he greeted an Army and Navy delegation from the USSR. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Hà /TRAANF VAWN HAF/
Permanent Member of the Science, Technology and Training Council, Ministry of Agriculture; his article on family economy appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Kha /NGUYEENX VAWN KHA/ Minister of Engineering and Metallurgy; recently he accompanied Le Duan on a visit of Phuc Tho District and a industrial enterprises in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 82 p 1)

Đinh Gia Khanh /DINH GIA KHANHS/ Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Chairman of the Vietnam National Mekong Committee; on 22 Oct 82 he attended an international seminar in Ho Chi Minh City on the Mekong Delta. (NHAN DAN 24 Oct 82 p 1)

Lê Khanh /LEE KHANHS/ *Deputy Director of the Economics Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he led a delegation to Cuba. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 82 p 4)

Phạm Khắc Lam /PHAMJ KHAWCS LAMX/ Deputy Chief of the International Propaganda and Training Section of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 3 Nov 82 he attended a meeting on the anniversary of the USSR Revolution and Founding. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 82 p 1)

Đỗ Duy Liên /DOOX ZUY LIEEN/ Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, HCM City; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association; on 26 Oct 82 his name was listed on the announcement about this new association. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Luât /NGUYEENX VAWN LUAATJ/ M.S. *Director of the Mekong Delta Agricultural Institute; his article on technical progress in agricultural production in his region appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Oct 82 p 2)

Lê Văn Lương /LEE VAWN LUWOWNG/ Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee; on 23 Oct 82 he attended a meeting on the newspaper HANOI MOI's 25 Anniversary. (NHAN DAN 24 Oct 82 p 4)

Văn Phác /VAWN PHACS/ Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Vice Minister of Culture on 6 Sep 82 he attended the end of the year ceremony at the Writers School. (VAN NGHE 16 Oct 82 p 3)

Trần Quỳnh /TRAANF QUYNHF/ Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 3 Nov 82 he welcomed the arrival of a Czech delegation. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Sang /TRAANF VAWN SANG/, *Lieutenant Colonel *Acting Commander of the 4th Military Region School of Culture; his response to criticism of illegal wood cutting by his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Oct 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Phương Thảo /NGUYEENX PHUOWONG THAOR/
Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 26 Oct 82
her name was listed on the announcement about this new association. (NHAN DAN
27 Oct 82 p 4)

Lê Cao Thắng /LEE CAO THAWNGS/, Colonel, deceased
Born in 1929; former Head of the Editorial Bureau on Rear Service, Economics
and Technology for the armed forces journal TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; Member
of the VCP; Member of the Vietnam Journalists Association; he died of a
disease at the 108th Military Hospital on 25 Oct 82. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
27 Oct 82 p 4)

Đào Thiên Thi /DAO THIEN THI/
Minister of Labor; *President of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association;
on 26 Oct 82 his name was listed on the announcement about this new
association. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Anh Tuấn /NGUYEENX ANH TUAANS/
Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; *President of the Hanoi branch
of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association; on 1 Nov 82 he attended a meeting
to welcome the formation of this branch. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 82 p 1)

Lê Quang Vinh /LEE QUANG VINH/
*Deputy Director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Central Party School; *Vice President
of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association; on 26 Oct 82 his name was
listed on the announcement about this new association. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82
p 1)

Nguyễn Vinh /NGUYEENX VINHJ/
*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 22 Oct 82
he attended a meeting of his Association. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Vy /TRAANF VYX/
Member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee,
Hanoi; Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; recently he accompanied
Le Duan on a visit of Phuc Tho District and industrial enterprises in Hanoi.
(NHAN DAN 30 Oct 82 p 1)

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 JUL-15 AUG 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 9, Sep 82 p 32

[Text]

JULY

16. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers decides to set up a Central Commission for Market Control.

17. A delegation of the Vietnamese Party and Government, headed by Nguyen Van Hieu, Minister of Culture, leaves Hanoi for Nicaragua to attend the celebration of the third Revolutionary Day.

20. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a visit to Singapore from July 18 to 20.

— Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays a visit to Burma from July 20 to 25.

22. Some units of Vietnamese troops have left Kampuchea for home after fulfilling their international duty there.

— Enforcement of the Rules for Aquatic Products Co-operatives.

23. The Commission for the Nation-wide Campaign for Peace and Disarmament holds a conference in Hanoi.

24. The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Gold-Star Order on Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz.

26. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issues a statement reaffirming its strong solidarity with and resolute support for the surely victorious and just struggle of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples against US imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

— Opening of the Public Health Ministerial Conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in Vientiane.

28. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement strongly condemning the genocidal crimes committed by the Israeli troops against the Palestinian people and reaffirming the militant solidarity with and full support for the just struggle and sure victory of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

— Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ends his visit to Malaysia begun on July 25.

29. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays a visit to Thailand.

30. Promulgation of a decree by the Council of Ministers on the management of State program of scientific and technological advances.

31. Vietnam participates in the fine-art products exhibition held by UNESCO member countries in Mexico.

AUGUST

2. Signing in Kabul (Afghanistan) of an agreement on co-operation between Vietnam News Agency and Bakta News Agency.

3. Closing of the solidarity summer camp for 300 Vietnamese and Kampuchean children from Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City held in Ho Chi Minh City from July 25 to August 3.

— The Third National Mechanics Conference is held in Hue.

4. Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu, head of the Vietnamese delegation, leaves Hanoi to attend the World Conference on Cultural Policies organized by UNESCO in Mexico.

7. Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of the President of the Vietnamese Council of State, visits Iraq.

9. A meeting of representatives of friendship associations of Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Mongolia and the Soviet Union is held in Hanoi to exchange views on the present situation in Asia and in the world as a whole. They inform one another of their own countries' efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament and of their peace proposals concerning different regions in the world, particularly in Asia and Southeast Asia.

10. Pham Binh, special envoy of the President of the Vietnamese Council of State, visits Guinea.

— Signing in Jakarta of a joint communiqué on co-operation between journalists' organizations of the two countries.

— The Public Health Ministry holds the third conference on internal medicine in Ho Chi Minh City.

11. Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of the Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, visits wounded Palestinian combatants.

13. The Vietnamese Lawyers' Association holds a meeting in Hanoi to study the juridical position of the Israeli war of aggression. They strongly condemn the crimes of aggression and genocide committed by the Israeli Zionists with the guidance and backing of the US imperialists.

14. A delegation of the Vietnam Buddhist Sangha leaves Hanoi to attend the Sixth Asian Buddhist Congress for Peace held in Ulan Bator.

15. Opening in Hanoi of the 1982 summer camp for 140 outstanding pupils representing various secondary schools in the country.